

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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GENERAL

WAR IN HORN OF AFRICA DUE TO SUPERPOWER RIVALRY

QW281548Y Peking NCHA in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[NCHA correspondent: "Realities of Tense Situation in Horn of Africa"]

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The intensification of the war in the Horn of Africa is due totally to the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers and, in particular, Soviet military involvement on a large scale.

The dispute over the Ogaden region between the two countries in the Horn of Africa originates from a problem left over by colonialism. Like problems in other regions of the world, the dispute or even armed conflict arising from the Ogaden issue can be solved through the joint efforts of the two countries concerned and mediation of the other fraternal African countries and the Organization of African Unity, provided there is no meddling by external forces. In fact, some temporary agreements were once reached between the two sides. Even if the problem cannot be settled at once, a status quo can be maintained and the situation need not deteriorate.

However, the problem left over by colonialism has been utilized by the neo-colonialist superpowers, particularly the Soviet Union. With ulterior motives, Moscow is bent on stirring up trouble and deepening the dispute by "aiding" this country with assault weapons at one time, and "aiding" that country with sophisticated military equipment at another time. As a result, the two sides kill each other with Soviet-made weapons, causing great havoc to themselves.

When Somalia drove out the U.S. "Peace Corps" in the late 1960's, the Soviet Union immediately began its infiltration. Under the signboard of "friendly assistance", it had in the past few years supplied Somalia with weapons, sent military advisers there, built military installations and helped to train troops of the West Somali Liberation Front in the Ogaden region. As U.S. influence was ousted from Ethiopia in spring 1977, the Soviet Union rushed in to fill the "vacuum" by continuously sending weapons, military and Soviet and Cuban "advisers". Such double-dealing of Moscow inevitably intensified the original dispute and fomented conflict in the Ogaden region.

Seeing through the Soviet evil intention of sham assistance and real expansion, the Somali people unhesitatingly abrogated the Somali-Soviet "friendship and cooperation" treaty last November and expelled all the Soviet "experts". This daring action of the Somali people dealt a telling blow to the Soviet hegemonists. But refusing to take their defeat lying down, the Soviet hegemonists hurled abuses at Somalia and massively penetrated into the Horn in the name of "supporting Ethiopia". According to reports, the Soviet Union sent nearly 1 billion dollars worth of modern weapons together with thousands of Soviet and Cuban military personnel into the Horn of Africa in the last 2 months, using bigger sea and air transport facilities than when it intervened in Angola 2 years ago. More than 20 Soviet warships are dispatched to the Red Sea and some of them are cruising near the ports in northern Ethiopia.

Facts show that Soviet "support" to this or the other side does not serve the interests of the Somali or Ethiopian people, even less to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the two countries.

On the contrary, it is trying to exacerbate the conflict of the two sides so that it may utilize the African dependency on Soviet weapons to build up its influence in the Horn and enhance its position in the contention with the United States for domination in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. This is the Soviet objective when it built military installations and carried out infiltration in Somalia in the past, and when it is doing the same thing in a different place today.

Public opinion in many countries in Africa and other parts of the world has pointed out that the implication of the Soviet infiltration into the Horn of Africa is far more serious than the exacerbation of the situation in this area. The aim of the Soviet Union is not limited to the Horn. It is trying to nibble at and even annex the whole of Africa, threaten and tie down the Arabian Peninsula and all the oil-producing countries in the Middle East, strangle the oil transport route of Western countries and encircle Europe from both flanks. This is an important step of the Soviet Union in its rivalry for world hegemony with the United States and in its intensified war preparation. The Soviet hegemonist interest are fundamentally in contravention with the interests of the people in the Horn of Africa. So long as the superpower contention and Soviet interference exists, there will be no tranquility in the Horn of Africa.

PEKING TELEVISION EXPLAINS HOW NEUTRON BOMB WORKS

HER80840Y [Editorial report HK] Canton Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 25 February in its regular relay of Peking Domestic Television Service's "Science and Technology" program carries a 14-minute talk by Haieh Chu--not further identified--of the China Aviation Society on the fundamental principles of the neutron bomb entitled "Let's Talk About the Neutron Bomb." All the materials for the talk appear to have been extracted from the Western press and the program is illustrated by diagrams and short cuts of films showing detonations of atom and hydrogen bombs.

Following is a summary of Haieh's talk:

"On 12 October 1977 President Carter announced at a press conference in Washington that the United States had successfully developed a nuclear weapon called a neutron bomb. In the meantime, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate adopted a bill on 2 and 3 November 1977 authorizing President Carter to develop the neutron bomb and the cruise missile."

But what is this neutron bomb? To understand this question we must first explain how the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb work. The atom bomb is a first generation nuclear weapon. Its explosion is caused by nuclear fission which produces large quantities of energy in the form of light radiation, shock wave, nuclear radiation and radiological contamination. The hydrogen bomb is a second generation nuclear weapon. Its explosion is caused by nuclear fusion which is triggered by an atom bomb. However, in the process of fusion more fission is produced, therefore, we can say the process is fission-fusion-fission.

Now, in the case of the neutron bomb the nuclear fusion is triggered by the high temperature generated by a laser or other nonfission method. Therefore, theoretically speaking, the neutron bomb can be called a "pure fusion bomb" or "intensified radiation bomb." So far there have been no open reports about how the neutron bomb works, but in any case 80 percent of the energy released by fusion is in the form of high energy neutrons.

Since there is no fission process involved, the light radiation and shock waves produced are weak. According to reports from foreign countries, the amount of light radiation and shock waves produced by a neutron bomb explosion is only about 10 percent that of ordinary nuclear explosion and there is little radiological contamination. As a result, the bomb will kill the personnel in the vicinity with large numbers of high-speed neutrons but have little destructive effect on buildings and weapons.

It is reported that the neutron bomb to be produced by the United States has a strength of 1,000 to 2,000 tons of TNT. Some foreign publications speculate that this type of neutron bomb may not be of the pure fusion type but in reality a mini-hydrogen bomb with weakened light radiation and shock wave and strengthened neutron radiation. This is why some people call it an "intensified radiation bomb." It is said the effective range of light radiation and shock wave destruction in a low altitude neutron bomb explosion is only about 200 meters, while the effective range of neutron destruction is about 1,000 meters. Furthermore, the effects of the neutrons disappear very quickly. Therefore, personnel can enter the area shortly after the explosion.

"It also is said that the main purpose of the U.S. development of the neutron bomb is to counter the strong Soviet military threat in Europe. This shows that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are presently stepping up their arms race in a heated struggle. The so-called detente and SALT they publicize are sheer rubbish."

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS, CORRESPONDENTS TOUR ARTS-CRAFTS EXHIBITION

OW271906Y Peking NCNA in English 1822 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Feb (HSINHUA)--Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials from various countries and their wives, as well as foreign correspondents stationed Peking, were guests at the Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition here today. The visitors were warmly received at the China Art Gallery by Chinese Vice-Minister of Light Industry Tu Tzu-tuan, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Sung Chih-kuang and leading member of the exhibition Tsai Lien.

The guests from the five continents viewed with keen interest the galaxy of exhibits in the various pavilions, including pictures done with shells, feathers and bark; carvings; embroidery; woven articles of bamboo and rattan, grass, palm and osier; art ceramics and glassware; lacquerware and metalware; palace lanterns and furniture; all of which are characterized by their distinctive national traits. The exhibits were acclaimed by the visitors for their wide range of themes, superb craftsmanship and exquisite designs. Many guests took shots of the works with their cameras and bought souvenirs at the exhibition's sales-counter.

The current show is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Commerce.

PRC TO HOST ASIAN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS IN APRIL

OW261850Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Hong Kong, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Council of the Asian Badminton Confederation (ABC) met here today. The meeting decided to notify the International Badminton Federation, the International Olympic Committee and other international sports organizations of the ABC's decision to withdraw from the International Badminton Federation and join the World Badminton Federation.

The meeting also decided that the third Asian badminton invitation championships will be held in Peking from April 15 to 25 this year and that the ABC Council will meet in Peking on April 20.

UNITED STATES

U.S. CONGRESSMAN CRITICIZES U.S. SALT II CONCESSIONS

OW281830Y Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--U.S. Representative Charles Wilson was reported to have criticized the U.S. Government recently for making too much concessions to the Soviet Union during SALT II talks. He said that SALT II, as negotiations now stand, will be "a treaty which limits only U.S. strategic arms."

As a member of an official Congressional observer delegation to the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks, Wilson read the initially negotiated joint draft text. He noted that the administration had hidden the agreement's terms which are unfavourable to the United States from the public and Congress, including: The U.S. team already has "guaranteed" the USSR more than twice the number of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) warheads that the U.S. would be allowed to have; the USSR would be allowed to deploy more than 300 ultrahigh throw-weight ICBMs, each carrying up to 8 MIRV (multiple independently targetable) warheads, while "the United States hasn't sought, and won't be allowed, any comparable heavy ICBM with multiple warhead capability"; "SALT II would not in any way limit the Soviet Union's new supersonic 'Backfire' bomber (the Russian BL), which can deliver nuclear missiles and bombs against continental United States", while the United States will accept limitations on its 19-year-old B-52 bomber force; and the United States team is now willing to accept a 1,300-nautical-mile range limit on U.S. cruise missiles.

The Detroit NEWS carried a report on Wilson's speech on February 23. The paper says: "These and other U.S. concessions in the draft treaty, Wilson charged, will by the early 1980's give the Soviet Union a first-strike, hard-target kill capability sufficient to overwhelm the United States."

Wilson also revealed that the Soviet Union is not satisfied with the concessions the U.S. has made. It has threatened the United States not to furnish cruise missiles to Western Europe. He said the Soviet threat was made personally to him by two senior Russian officials. They indicated that if the United States deployed the cruise missile in West Germany, Britain or wherever else among NATO, "they might be inclined to put some missiles again in Cuba."

U.S. CONSUMER PRICES INCREASE IN JANUARY

OW281202Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Consumer prices in the United States rose 0.8 per cent in January, the largest increase in nearly a year, the U.S. Labour Department announced yesterday, according to a Washington report. The sharp rise was due to price increases of 1.2 per cent for food and beverages, 0.8 per cent for housing and medical care and 0.6 per cent for transportation.

The average worker's buying power has dropped by 3 per cent since December, the sharpest one-month decline in 14 years.

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RADIO CORRESPONDENTS VISIT SOVIET MONUMENTS IN LIAONING

OW010927Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 23 Feb 78 CW

[Peking radio correspondents report on visit to Shenyang and Luta in Liaoning Province on eve of 60th anniversary of Soviet Army: "Symbol of Friendship Between the People of China and the Soviet Union"--read by announcer; date of visit not given]

[Summary] Passengers arriving in Shenyang can see a grand monument in the square facing the railway station. An enormous column topped by a tank reaches a height of 23.84 meters. According to the Russian-language inscription on the two-tier pedestal the monument was erected in 1945 on the 28th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Inscribed in Russian on the column are the words "Eternal glory to the heroic tank troops who fell in battles against Japanese imperialists for the honor and victory of the Soviet Union." Also inscribed on the column are the names of the fallen officers and soldiers.

Some 3 kilometers north of the monument in a cemetery on (Hsita) Street in the (Hoping) District of Shenyang lie the remains of the fallen heroes. Two sparkling red stars adorn the gates which bear a sign saying "Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers." Another sign on the gate proclaims "this site in Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province, is protected." The cemetery, blanketed by snow looked neat and tidy.

"We asked Comrade (Fu Ho), responsible comrade of the Shenyang Civil Affairs Administration, who is responsible for the cemetery to say a few words for Soviet radio listeners."

(Fu Ho) noted the long history of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people and the mutual support and assistance of the two people during the October Revolution and the period of the Chinese people's struggle. During the Great October Revolution many Chinese soldiers gave their lives for the building and defense of the world's first socialist state. "During the years of the Chinese revolution our people enjoyed the sincere sympathy and assistance of the Soviet people who were led by Lenin and Stalin. On 9 August 1945, on orders of Generalissimo Stalin, supreme commander in chief, Soviet soldiers crossed into the northeast and together with the combined northeastern anti-Japanese and 8th armies liberated our northeast. Many Soviet soldiers died on Chinese soil--this is the remarkable internationalism of the Soviet people--and we always respect the memory of fallen Soviet officers and soldiers who died in China battling the Japanese imperialists, and always revere their memory. Every year on Soviet Army Day and on the 3 September anniversary of Japan's signing of the document of complete capitulation the respective organizations of Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality lay wreaths at the moment and on the graves of Soviet soldiers in memory of the fallen soldiers. In addition, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee has included the Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers in the list of major protected sites and the Shenyang Civil Affairs Administration views the protection of the Soviet soldiers' cemetery as a glorious task furthering the friendship of the Chinese and Soviet people."

In conclusion (Fu Ho) told us that as the area around the cemetery has developed it has become a site for the training of schoolchildren and youth in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

"On 23 February at 1000, responsible officials of the Liaoning provincial and Shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and the Liaoning branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association laid wreaths on Soviet soldiers graves." Wreaths were also laid at the monument in the railway station square.

A monument to fallen heroes of the Soviet Army also stands in Stalin Square, the largest square in Luta Municipality, and commemorates Soviet soldiers who fell in 1945 while liberating Luta. Despite the fact that the monument is 23 years old, it still looks new. The 30.9 meter-high granite monument is topped by a steel statue of a Soviet soldier holding a machinegun in his hands. The words "Eternal glory, eternal memory to the Soviet soldiers who fell heroically in the defeat of Japanese imperialism," are inscribed on the monument in both Russian and Chinese. Chinese sculptors spend more than a year on the statue of the Soviet soldier--envoy of Stalin. We met Comrade (Chang Kung-che) of the city parks brigade who is responsible for the monument. He told us everybody in his brigade is involved in caring for the monument which is a symbol of friendship of the Chinese and Soviet people. He also showed us wreaths from representatives of China and the Soviet Union which are kept in the monument, including a wreath sent by Chairman Mao Tsetung in 1955, and wreaths from the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the people's committee as well as the Luta branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. "They show that after the leaders of the Soviet Union began to pursue a policy hostile to China the people of Luta, like all Chinese people, continued to cherish and revere the memory of Soviet soldiers who fell in China in battles against fascist Japan. Their memory will never fade and will live forever like the fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Soviet people which developed in the common antifascist struggle."

We also saw wreaths from the Soviet Embassy in China and from Soviet seamen who visit Dairen Port. Among them are wreaths from the crews of the motorships Nikolay Chernyshevskiy and Dalnerechensk. "On 19 February this year two representatives of the Soviet Embassy in China visited here to lay wreaths. They went up to the monument, checked its condition, and visited both halls in the monument where they attentively viewed the wreaths. Later they said to the Chinese interpreter: Everything is normal. Shaking hands with Comrade (Chang Kung-che), they said: 'Thank you, thank you' in Chinese."

Besides the monument in Stalin Square there is also a cemetery to Soviet soldiers in Lushun which covers 40,000 square meters. We visited the cemetery and the obelisk to Soviet soldiers which rises 15 meters above the cemetery. On the black granite pedestal are the words "Eternal glory to those who gave their lives for the freedom and happiness of the Soviet and Chinese people" inscribed in Russian and Chinese. We spoke to (Tang Li-cheng), caretaker of the cemetery, who told us he is a veteran of the war against U.S. aggressors in Korea. He cares for the graves together with his four assistants.

On 23 February responsible officials of Luta Municipality and the Lushun Port District laid wreaths at the monument in Luta and cemetery in Lushun. The ribbons on the wreaths bear the words "Eternal glory to soldiers of the Soviet Army who died in the anti-fascist war." This shows that the people of Luta, like all Chinese people, sincerely respect and profoundly revere the memory of the internationalists who were sent to China by the great Marxist Stalin.

SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP THREATENS WEST EUROPE

OW261110Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Recently the Soviet Union has continuously strengthened its military development in Europe. It has increased the number of troops stationed in Europe, renovated their weapons and equipment, deployed new guided missiles and conducted large-scale military maneuvers.

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Both quantitatively and qualitatively, the Soviet Union has achieved military supremacy in central Europe. It has also beefed up both the Soviet Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets. It has spared no efforts to find new ports and bases and has enlarged its military threat to both Europe's northern and southern flanks.

Faced with this overwhelming Soviet threat, both military and political figures in a number of Western European countries have recently exposed the Soviet scheme to step up military expansion under the smokescreen of detente. (Raymond Dorola), president of the French National Assembly and the National Defense Committee, pointed out that detente is first of all a Soviet trick to lower our vigilance. The Soviet Union spends the largest portion of its budget on armed forces and arms. It has harbored secret designs. He emphatically pointed out that if the Soviets were to start a conflict, they would launch a large-scale surprise attack.

In order to cope with the current serious Soviet military threat, the majority of Western countries are strengthening their defenses and have voiced their desire to strengthen Western Europe's military cooperation. A number of countries have mapped out both short and long-term strategic defense plans. They have decided to further strengthen their defense and improve their weapons systems and equipment.

While discussing the 5-year defense plan in a recent investigation report, the Swedish Defense Ministry said that based on this plan, the Swedish national defense budget will mainly be spent on accelerating the modernization of the Swedish Armed Forces by developing and buying a number of new types of warships, submarines, fighters and air defense guided missiles.

SOVIETS PLAY ROLE OF 'ARSONISTS' IN HORN OF AFRICA CONFLICT

01241245Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Unattributed talk on current events: "Soviet Social Imperialism Is an Arsonist in the Horn of Africa's Armed Conflict"]

[Excerpts] With the Soviet Union sending a lot of arms and military personnel to the Horn of Africa, the war in the Ogaden region has been expanding recently. As a result, the situation there is becoming increasingly tense. According to the 8 February communique issued by the West Somali Liberation Front, the Soviets and Cubans participated in the counterattack launched by Ethiopia in the Ogaden region. However, the Soviet revisionist propaganda machine has been lying in an effort to whitewash its intervention in the Horn of Africa. It has used such beautiful words as "aid," "anti-aggression," "internationalism," "peace" and "detente" in doing its utmost to whitewash its dirty acts.

In its 14 February commentary, TASS angrily condemned international public opinion for exposing Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa's affairs. The commentary said the actual situation there is completely different, and the Soviet Union has never denied nor does it intend to deny its stand on the side of the victim of aggression based on its principled peace-loving foreign policy. What is more absurd is a 12 February PRAVDA article describing large-scale Soviet armed intervention in the Horn of Africa as an attempt to ease tension there. The article alleges the Soviet Union is carrying out its internationalist duty by providing bold assistance to the victim of aggression, and so on and so forth.

The Soviet Union is the plotter behind the tense situation in the Horn of Africa but is decked out as a hero opposed to aggression and the savior of the people in the Horn of Africa. This is an out-and-out mockery of history and of both the Ethiopians and Somalis.

According to some news agency reports, the armed forces that Ethiopia recently plunged into the Ogaden region consist of 40,000 regular troops and 80,000 militiamen, while the Somali-supported West Somali Liberation Front forces number about 30,000 to 40,000 troops, which have been joined by regular Somali Armed Forces.

The continuous intensification of the dispute between the two fraternal countries in the Horn of Africa stems completely from the contention of the two superpowers, and especially from Soviet acts to deliberately sow the seeds of discord and expand the dispute between the two countries.

It was the considered opinion of many African countries and the Organization of African Unity that the Ethiopia-Somalia dispute could be solved through negotiations and peaceful consultations between the two countries. After the dispute sharpened, a broad sector of international public opinion held that it should have been solved by African countries themselves without foreign intervention. Only the Soviet Union took a different attitude. It directly became involved and unscrupulously intervened. Out of its hegemonist ambition to control the Horn of Africa, an important strategic area, the Soviet Union has made every effort to take advantage of the Ethiopia-Somalia dispute. It has gone all out to sow the seeds of discord between the two countries and create a chaotic situation there so that it can fish in troubled waters.

Under the guise of "aid" and "support," the Soviet Union initially intended to turn Somalia into a bridgehead for its own expansion into the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean. Later, when the U.S. military force was expelled from Ethiopia, the Soviet Union rushed in there to fill the vacuum and supported Ethiopia with greater interest. However, its aggressive acts in the Horn of Africa enraged the Somali people, and on last 13 November the Somali Government resolutely announced the abrogation of its so-called "friendship and cooperation" treaty with the Soviet Union and expelled the Soviet experts. Following that, the Soviet Union made further use of the Ethiopia-Somalia dispute over the Ogaden issue and created a new plot for military intervention in the Horn of Africa with the Soviet Union supplying the necessary funds and weapons, the Soviet Union and Cuba providing the military personnel, and some Cubans directly taking part in the fighting. The Soviet Union's wild attempt is to further its expansion and infiltration in the Horn of Africa.

According to reports, the Soviet Union has sent its high-ranking officers to visit northern Africa, while Soviet diplomatic and military personnel stationed there have been frequently running about carrying out various activities.

Since late last November, the Soviet Union has dispatched several hundred military transport planes and dozens of ships to Ethiopia day and night carrying aircraft, tanks, artillery, guided missiles and other military supplies valued at nearly \$1 billion. Meanwhile, large numbers of Cuban military advisers, instructors, pilots, tankers, gunners, missile men, and other military personnel have rushed to the Horn of Africa from Havana, Angola and other places by plane and ship.

According to the most conservative Western news agency estimates, the Soviet military personnel thus far sent to the Horn of Africa have numbered more than 1,000, and the Cuban military personnel more than 3,000. As a result of Soviet planning, about 2,000 Cubans have actually been involved in the fighting in the Horn of Africa and engaged in military air and ground activities. In addition, several thousand Cuban servicemen are ready to land at any time from Soviet naval vessels cruising off the Red Sea coast in order to plunge into new military actions.

Another report states that two Soviet passenger ships are sailing for Havana to transport 3,000 to 5,000 Cuban soldiers to the Horn of Africa.

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On 11 February, AP quoted a U.S. intelligence agency source as saying that Cuba has begun drafting older military reserves for service in the Horn of Africa. In order to send more Cuban Air Force personnel to Ethiopia, the Soviet Union has increased its military personnel stationed in Cuba and Soviet pilots have replaced Cuban pilots flying air defense duties in Cuban airspace. In this way, the Soviet Union has also furthered its military control over Cuba and strengthened its position for military expansion in the Western Hemisphere. According to Western news agency reports, shipments of munitions, supplies and military personnel by the Soviet Union and Cuba are continuing.

The sole purpose of the Soviet new tsars' armed intervention in the Ethiopia-Somalia dispute is to gain control of the Horn of Africa so as to threaten and control Western Europe and expand toward the Middle East and Africa in a quest for hegemony with the United States.

The Soviet revisionist propaganda machine has ranted that the Soviet Union stands on the side of the victim of aggression and that it is doing its internationalist duty. How can such poor propaganda cover up the Soviets' evil intention of expanding the war? Whom can such propaganda deceive?

Today, Soviet planes are shuttling over the Horn of Africa and Soviet naval vessels are sailing one after another toward the Red Sea coast. Sounds of gunfire ring out in the Ogaden region and war clouds are gathering over the Indian Ocean. In view of this, we cannot help recalling the situation which prevailed in Angola 2 years ago. At that time, the Soviet Union dispatched mercenaries and sent tanks and artillery to Angola and, as a result of the differences among the various Angola liberation organizations, stirred up a civil war. At that time, the Soviet Union used the signboard of "support for the national liberation movement" and pushed aside the trick of "detente," saying that there should be no "detente" where someone is seeking to hamper the people's struggle for social and national liberation. As regards today's Horn of Africa issue, Moscow is yelling about "support for antiaggression." It has changed the signboard and picked up the tattered flag of "detente" to hoodwink the people.

The role played by the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa conflict has become increasingly clear to people. The Soviet Union has created disputes, fanned up winds and kindled fires with ulterior motives. It is an out-and-out arsonist that is bound to be severely punished by the history.

USSR DECISION TO CHANGE RUBLE-RUPEE EXCHANGE RATE DISTURBS INDIA

OW251622Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Feb 78 JW

[Text] Peking 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Indian public opinion has shown grave concern and resentment over the Soviet Union's unilateral decision to refix the ruble-rupee exchange rate, according to a New Delhi report. The Soviet side has repeatedly forced down the rupee value against the ruble to the detriment of India's interests.

The FRONTIER weekly, in an article of its February 11 issue, pointed out that the Soviet State Bank had increased the exchange rate of the ruble regularly since 1971, and after 1974 it was almost a monthly feature. In January 1977, Moscow again pressed down the rupee value against the ruble, resulting in an exchange rate of 12.20 rupees to 1 ruble as against 8.30 rupees to 1 in December 1971, an increase of the ruble value by 47 percent.

The article said: "This change in parity had tremendous impact on Indian economy. Indo-Soviet trade was affected severely, increasing our dependence on the Soviet Union.

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It pointed out: "Moscow had given assurance that such changes in parity would be operative only in non-commercial transactions, but past experience confirmed time and again that this was not so." It added: "Not only non-commercial transactions but commercial ones as well as debt liability were accounted according to the new parity rate unilaterally decided by the ruble masters."

The article said: "There is still one more disturbing element in Indo-Soviet trade: 'switch trade'. The 'Soviet-aided' projects will manufacture only for the Soviet Union. For example, Bokaro Steel will produce semi-finished pig ingots exclusively for Russia up to 1978 and agreements will be renewed thereafter. In fact India has been turned into the biggest processing workshop for its 'socialist friend' in Asia. The merchandise, labelled 'made in the Soviet Union' goes to other markets. Some time ago a furor was created over switch trade by Russia in Indian machine tools and cotton products in contravention of international norms."

The Indian and Soviet governments have conducted several rounds of talks since 1975 to fix a rupee-ruble exchange rate but failed to reach agreement. The fifth round of talks began in New Delhi at the end of January. On February 1 the Indian SAMACHAR News Agency reported that the two countries had "not been able to arrive at mutually acceptable guiding principles for the new rate fixation."

The agency said that "a hurdle in the discussions so far has been the reported stand of the Soviet Union that the revised rate would apply to past credits that India is repaying through exports."

Indian newspapers revealed that India could become liable to pay as much as \$,000 million rupees more if the outstanding credits were repaid at the new rupee-ruble exchange rate unilaterally decided by the Soviet side.

NORTH ASIA

TOKYO'S CHINESE RESIDENTS MARK TAIWAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

OW252040Y Peking MCNA in English 1940 GNT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Some 130 Chinese residents in Tokyo held a meeting here this evening to mark the 31st anniversary of the "February 28" uprising of the people of Taiwan Province. The meeting was sponsored by the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents.

Kan Wen-fang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents spoke at the meeting. Recalling the valiant struggle put up by the Taiwan people in the "February 28" uprising 31 years ago, he said: The Taiwan people have been waging an unrelenting struggle against foreign aggression and the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique. The liberation of Taiwan is our bounden duty. We should inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the "February 28" uprising, enhance patriotism and unity and strive for the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the country.

Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan Hsiao Hsiang-chien also spoke at the meeting. He said: "The wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out: 'We are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland'. The behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland will surely be carried out under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

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He continued: "Taiwan is bound to be liberated and the motherland is bound to be reunified. It is the general trend and the will of the people which nobody can block."

Chen Kun-wang, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, made a report on the current situation. Amidst warm applause, an appeal was passed unanimously at the meeting calling on the patriotic Overseas Chinese to strengthen their patriotic anti-Chiang struggle so as to make their due contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

Also present at the meeting were Chen Wen-hsiung, vice-chairman of the Association of Residents From Taiwan Province and youth from Taiwan Province now residing in Yokohama and other places of Japan.

Meetings were also held today by the Osaka Association of Chinese Residents and the Kobe Association of Chinese Residents in the two cities to mark this anniversary.

NCNA REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF NORTH KOREAN DELEGATIONS

Vice Premier in Burma

OW261808Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Korean Government delegation led by Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to Burma from February 20 to 25.

Burmese President U Ne Win received the Korean vice-premier during his visit. The vice-premier also called on Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and held talks with U Tun Tin, Burmese minister for planning and finance and for cooperatives, U Hla Aye, minister for trade and other ministers on economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Vice President in Mozambique

OW261244Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Maputo, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, left here for Madagascar today after a five-day official visit to Mozambique.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique received and had friendly talks with the Korean guests on February 21. Pak Song-chol delivered a letter from President Kim Il-sung to President Samora. The Korean delegation held talks with the Mozambican delegation headed by Minister Marcelino dos Santos. The Korean guests visited three provinces and industrial establishments of Mozambique.

SOUTH KOREANS DEMAND HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEOUL RALLY

OW241946Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--Workers, students, religious believers and those who were involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation", totalling over 400 people, held a meeting on February 17 in Seoul, demanding a guarantee for human rights, according to a KCNA report.

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An open letter to U.S. President Carter written by former South Korean "President" Yun Bo-sun, a democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and others was read out at the meeting. The letter lodged a protest with the U.S. Government against its "report on the human rights in South Korea" on February 9, pointing out that the "report" distorted the situation on human rights in South Korea and covered up the facts of violating human rights and strangling democracy by the Pak Chong-hui clique.

The letter said that if "human rights" were really guaranteed in South Korea, the following 8 conditions should have been guaranteed:

- 1) The repeal of the emergency decrees.
- 2) The total release of those illegally imprisoned.
- 3) The reinstatement of students expelled from universities and of the dismissed professors and journalists.
- 4) The guarantee of the freedom of the press, campus and religion.
- 5) An end to the surveillance over the people by the Central Intelligence Agency.
- 6) A stop to the new village movement and to the conversion of South Korea into barracks under the cover of civil defence.
- 7) The exercise of the right to self-determination by the working people and peasants.
- 8) The abolition of the "Yusin Constitution".

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DOMESTIC-FOREIGN POLICIES

OW222035Y Peking NCNA in English 1806 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--Governor-General Zelman Cowen made a speech on the Australian Government's domestic and foreign policies on the occasion of the opening of the 31st parliament today.

Cowen pointed out that the "priorities" of the Australian Government's domestic policy are to "defeat inflation and unemployment", to "promote vigorously the development of Australia's resources and enlarge our external trade" and to "secure the defence of our nation".

Australia has yet to recover from the last economic crisis. Official figures show that the number of the jobless last month exceeded 440,000 or 7.2 per cent of the entire labour force, the highest during the post-war years. Under such circumstances, Cowen said that Australia would continue to restrain government expenditures so as to provide for longer term expansion in the private sector, give manufacturing industry the protection it needs, restrain wages and implement "an active and on-going programme of government borrowing overseas" and "a major programme to boost exports."

On foreign policy, Cowen said that Australia "attaches high priority to the maintenance of strong and healthy relationships" with its allies--the United States, Great Britain and New Zealand.

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"The government will work to enhance and strengthen our relations with Japan and with our other neighbours in the Asia and Pacific region, including the five members of ASEAN," he added. "The government will continue to develop and strengthen its important and highly valued associations which it has built up elsewhere in the world," he noted. Cowen said: "My government will continue to work for international stability and security, and to maintain an appropriate and substantial capacity to defend Australia."

CAMBODIAN WORKERS STRIVE TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE

OW260028Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Bringing into play the spirit of independence and self-reliance, Kampuchean workers are working hard to support agriculture, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported.

The Phnom Penh farm tool plant has manufactured many pumps, rice husking machines, threshers, fertilizer crushers and other agricultural machinery for various parts of the country.

Workers of a Phnom Penh machinery plant have turned out various kinds of rice husking machines by making use of local material. Its small rice-husking machine which can be moved easily is especially welcomed by the peasants.

Workers of the Phnom Penh tractor-trailer factory have turned out more and better trailers by streamlining the process of timber felling, sawing and installation. The three types of trailers they produced are being used widely in various places.

By working round-the-clock, workers in ironware shops in Kien Svay District, southwest region, and wood-working shops in Kompong Trabek District, eastern region, have made large numbers of ploughs, harrows, pumps, hoes, sickles to meet the urgent needs in busy seasons.

THAI-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP ELECTS LEADERS

OW281646Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--A new leading body of the Thailand-China Friendship Association was elected at its directors' committee meeting here yesterday. Former Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot and current Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan were elected honorary chairmen of the association. Former Foreign Minister Chatchai Churnhavan became chairman. Nine vice-chairmen and 20 permanent directors were also elected at the meeting. Other honorary chairman is former Chairman of the Association Banchoet Chenwichan.

THAI PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK VISITS MALAYSIA

OW281226Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--Thailand and Malaysia would work together for an early establishment of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, says a joint communique issued on February 26 at the end of Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's four-day official visit to Malaysia, according to Kuala Lumpur dispatches.

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During his visit, he was received by Malaysian Supreme Head of State Yahya Petra and had talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn. The prime ministers of the two countries, the joint communique notes, were satisfied with the progress made by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Both sides were content with the growing economic cooperation between the ASEAN and other countries or state blocs.

The two prime ministers attached importance to cooperation in trade, agriculture and fishery and agreed to exchange technical know-how in these fields. Thailand expressed its willingness to provide rice for Malaysia and both sides agreed to make direct sugar trade.

Returns Home

OW010816Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan returned here today from visits to Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the prime minister said: "These visits have strengthened solidarity among the ASEAN countries and the close cooperation among them." He said that he exchanged views with the leaders of the four countries on Thailand's relations with its neighbours, cooperation among the ASEAN members, and other international questions of common concern and held talks with them with a view to promoting the trade, economic and technical cooperation. "The visits have achieved satisfactory results."

During his stay in Singapore from February 26 to 28, Kriangsak had talks with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. A joint communique issued at the end of their talks said that the two leaders noted with satisfaction the increasing bilateral cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic field. Both sides recognized that ASEAN was vital to regional cooperation in Southeast Asia. They agreed on the early implementation of the ASEAN submarine telecommunication cable joining Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia.

The communique went on: "The two leaders reaffirmed the desire common to all ASEAN members to promote friendly relations with all countries irrespective of political and economic systems, on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of one another."

ROMANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

OW291640Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania led by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, according to VNA.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, and Xuan Thuy, Hoang Van Hoan, Nguyen Xien, Chu Van Tan, Hoang Quoc Viet, Huynh Tan Hsat and other Vietnamese leaders.

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Chairman Nicolae Giosan and other members of the Romanian delegation called at the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly yesterday afternoon and were cordially received by Chairman Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese leaders.

In the evening, Chairman Truong Chinh gave a grand reception in honour of the visiting Romanian delegation.

SOUTH ASIA

WANG PING-WAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BANGLADESH

OW281732Y Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Wang Ping-wan arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Bangladesh. Meeting them at the airport were Prof Mohammad Shamsul Huq, adviser for foreign affairs, and other Bangladesh officials. Also present were Mirza Ghulam Hafiz, president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society, and members of the society.

Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen was also present on the occasion.

EUROPE

FURTHER DETAILS ON HUNGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

LD272110Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Hungarian-Chinese trade is to increase significantly this year. Its value will be more than 200 million Swiss francs. Jeno Tordai, Hungarian deputy minister for foreign trade, signed a trade agreement today. Hungary is to mainly receive agricultural and food industry products as well as light industrial goods such as textile fabrics and knitted goods, to increase the choice of goods on the domestic market.

WANG CHEN MEETS ROMANIAN SPORTS DELEGATION HEAD

OW281930Y Peking NCNA in English 1831 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Emil Ghibu, secretary of the Romanian National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and Ion Paun, director of the Department of International Liaison Affairs of the Committee. Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu was on hand. Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was among those present on the occasion.

DOCUMENTARY FILM PRESENTED TO ROMANIAN FRIENDS

OW310820Y Peking NCNA in English 0812 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Chinese TV documentary "Welcome to the Romanian People's Friendship Delegation" was presented to Romania here today.

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Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan presented the film at a reception to the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association on behalf of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Romanian Friendship Association.

The documentary depicts the warm welcome which the Chinese party and state leaders and the Chinese people extended to the Romanian people's friendship delegation led by Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister, during its visit to China last year.

Among those attending the reception were Comrade Paul Niculescu and Ion Popescu-Puturici, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association. They saw the Chinese documentary. Speaking at the reception, the Chinese ambassador and Comrade Niculescu paid glowing tribute to the steady consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between China and Romania.

SPANISH WEEKLY EXPOSES SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

OM222031Y Peking NCNA in English 1750 GMT 21 Feb 78 OM

[Text] Madrid, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--Soviet KGB spies, in the guise of various forms, have engaged in espionage in Spain, exposes the Spanish weekly CAMBIO 16 in an article lately.

The article says: The Russians told Spain clearly last March that they hope to establish an embassy here with 200 diplomatic personnel, but this was rejected promptly by Spain. From this the Spanish information agency has seen through the Soviet attempt to carry out espionage infiltrations by making use of their capacity as diplomats.

The article notes: The Svesnikov case has caught particular attention. Gennadiy Svesnikov was arrested red-handed in Aranjuez on July 4 last year while carrying classified NATO documents in his bag. Svesnikov often went to Algeciras where the Russians hope to set up a supplying base for their vessels.

The article points out Yuriy Pivovarov who had been engaged in industrial espionage had made contacts with a number of Spanish people back from the Soviet Union several months before he was expelled.

The article goes on to say: The KGB forged necessary certificates for its spies to enter Spain by using materials concerning the dead among the 5,000 Spanish children emigrated to the Soviet Union during the Spanish Civil War. The article also points out that the KGB not only enrolls agents from the Soviet-transnational corporations, but also looks for spies from diplomatic personnel.

SWEDISH OFFICIAL CLAIMS SIX SOVIET SUBMARINES IN BALTIC

OM281654Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Feb 78 OM

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has stationed in the Baltic Sea six submarines armed with intermediate-range nuclear missiles that apparently would be intended for European targets, revealed Foreign Minister Karin Soder in an interview with the Swedish paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

In the interview published today in the Stockholm newspaper, the foreign minister said that the Soviet subs were stationed permanently in the Baltic Sea last year. "During a number of years we have witnessed with alarm that different kinds of nuclear weapons have been stationed closer and closer to the Nordic area and now also in the Baltic," she noted.

According to the newspaper, Swedish defence units have observed the Russian subs close to Swedish territorial limits.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS ISRAEL MUST WITHDRAW

OW281758Y Peking NCNA in English 1622 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil declared here yesterday the Egyptian Government is reasserting its firm stance that there can be no peace with expansion and that complete Israeli withdrawal is one of the main conditions for just and lasting peace in the Middle East, according to press reports here today.

In a statement yesterday he said the Israeli Cabinet decision of February 26 to continue strengthening and expanding settlements in occupied Arab land is but a new proof that the Israeli Government does not respond to President as-Sadat's initiative. The decision also shows the Israeli Government is determined to go on violating all principles of international law and United Nations resolutions, Kamil said.

Acting in this way the Israeli Government is challenging world opinion which categorically condemns Israel's expansionist policy and attempt to capture others' land by force, Kamil added. He said Egypt maintains its attitude towards just peace: Peace can be achieved not with expansion but with complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab land occupied in 1967.

PALESTINIANS CONDEMN ISRAEL'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY

OW281708Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 February (HSINHUA)--Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization have condemned and protested against Israel for continuing its expansionist policy of establishing settlements in occupied Arab territories, according to reports received here.

After a long debate, the Israeli Cabinet reaffirmed on February 26 the illegal decision to expand and strengthen 19 settlements in Sinai and establish three more on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

On the same day a PLO responsible official condemned the Israeli decision as a heavy blow to the Middle East peace effort. Meanwhile, Palestinian inhabitants on the West Bank of the Jordan River held demonstrations against the settlement policy. Blood-shed occurred as Israeli policemen were dispatched to disperse the demonstrators by force and the latter fought in counterattack.

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CHAD, LIBYA AGREE TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS

OW261702Y Peking NINA in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A Chad-Libya-Sudan-Niger quadrilateral summit meeting was held in Sebha town of Libya yesterday and reached an agreement on the normalization of relations between Chad and Libya, according to a SUDAN NEWS AGENCY report.

The meeting was attended by President of the Chadi Supreme Military Council Malloum N'gaskoutou Bey-Mdi Felix; Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress 'Umar Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi; President of the Niger Supreme Military Council Seyni Kountche; and First Vice-President of Sudan 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim.

A joint statement issued at the end of the meeting said: "The Chadi Government has decided to normalize its relations with Libya and permit the immediate return of the Libyan ambassador to the Chadi capital. The meeting unanimously agreed that the boundary question between Libya and Chad should be settled through peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding."

"The meeting agreed to hold a meeting in Sebha on March 21 to be attended by representatives of the Chadi Government and all factions of the Chadi National Liberation Front under the Presidency of Sudanese First Vice-President 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim to continue the efforts for national reconciliation in Chad," the statement said.

SOMALI INFORMATION MINISTER HOLDS PEKING PRESS CONFERENCE

OW281616Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1545 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (AFP)--All the Warsaw Pact countries and not only the USSR are variously involved with Cuba in supporting Ethiopia against Somalia, the Somali information minister said at a press conference today in Peking. Mr Abdi Kassim Salad, who is leading a journalists delegation on a goodwill visit, denied that China gave his country arms or any other sort of military assistance. Replying to a question he said that his government did not envisage making this sort of request to the Chinese Government.

Speaking to Western journalists Mr Abdi Kassim Salad said that East Germans and other Eastern Bloc forces as well as Soviet military advisers under General Grigory Grigorovitch Borisov are engaged on the Ethiopian side against Somalia.

The East Germans are responsible for telecommunications, radar, intelligence and the security of the Ethiopian leaders, in particular that of Colonel Mengistu Haile Miriam, Mr Abdi Kassim Salad said.

All the Warsaw Pact countries provide Ethiopia with aid, either in arms, logistical supplies or, as in the case of the Bulgaria, food, the Somali minister said. Hundreds of advisers from these countries are in Ethiopia and engaged in the conflict. The East Germans were building a military base, he said.

There are 16,000 Cubans in Ethiopia and not 11,000 as the Americans estimated, the minister said. They are led by Havana Military Region Commander Arnaldo Ochoe. The Cubans are responsible for field artillery and use a new Soviet 130 millimetre gun with a 42 kilometre (26 mile) range which has only recently been introduced into Africa.

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The Russians are responsible for aviation and tanks. Their bombers have already entered Somali territory to bomb Berbera and the Soviet plan is to penetrate Somalia despite American warnings, the special envoy said replying to a question.

Mr Abdi Kassim Salad said that Ethiopian troops were non-existent as all the mechanized fighting was being carried out by foreign troops.

General Mengistu Haile Miriam could not decide to hold peace talks unless the Russians first agreed as he was a "puppet in their hands", the Somali minister said. The Somali minister said that the Soviet Union was using Africa to encircle Europe. "It is a war between a superpower and a small African country. We expect Europe and especially the United States to stop the Russians and force them to retire," he said.

China was perfectly aware of the situation in Somalia and he had not come to inform Chinese leaders, he said. Neither was he the bearer of a personal message from Somali President Siad Barre for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He hoped to meet to Chinese leaders after a week visiting Tachai, Shanghai and the southern province of Hunan.

China only gave Somalia economic aid used for the construction of factories, a 1000 km (625 miles) long road, a water supply project and a 33,000 seat stadium opened last November. Chinese researchers are studying the cultivation of certain strains of rice and tobacco in Somalia, he said.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PERUVIAN PAPER CALLS FOR 'JUST' INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS

OW251806Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Lima, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Peruvian paper LA CRONICA in an editorial today calls for the establishment of just international trade relations. As a result of inequitable trade, the editorial says, "the gap between developed and underdeveloped countries is becoming wider and wider."

The editorial goes on to say that inflation of big powers is exported to poor countries through the increasingly inequitable trade. The prices of poor countries' imports from developed powers have soared, while the prices of their primary products exported to the rich countries have dropped markedly, the editorial says. "To this intolerable inequality in trade conditions are added the tough protectionist measures in the United States, which are doing more to harm to our production of those goods destined for this market. Therefore, it is logical for the poor countries of this hemisphere to protest at this irrational situation", the editorial adds.

It is necessary, the editorial stresses, "to take actions against the trade policies of industrialized countries and their influences in Latin America."

Another paper ULTIMA HORA has pointed out editorially that the United States has considerably raised its import tax on sugar. "The U.S. decision runs counter to the policies of approaching Latin America as declared by the Carter administration and also deals a heavy blow at the economies of the (sugar-)producing countries. In addition to the consultations for the cancellation of this tax, we believe it is time for the sugar-producers to form a common front in defence of their own interests. Oil producers already set an example some time ago," the editorial notes.

NPC, CPPCC PARTICIPANTS CONTINUE GROUP MEETINGS

OW010617Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 2105 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb--The first session of the Fifth NPC continued holding group meetings on 28 February. The subjects of discussion were Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report on the work of the government and the "Outline of the 10-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy 1976-1985 (Draft)." The first session of the Fifth CPPCC also held group meetings.

During 2 days of group discussions, more than 5,000 NPC deputies and CPPCC members spiritedly expressed their views on the country's major policies. These meetings were held in a lively and sincere atmosphere.

Throughout the meetings, NPC deputies and CPPCC members expressed their warm support for Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report on the work of the government and described it as an order or call to mobilize the people throughout the country on a march toward the four modernizations. They said: Our future is boundlessly bright as we continue the Long March initiated by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Kua.

During the group meetings, the NPC deputies and CPPCC members focused their discussions on the call for a speedy development of the socialist economy contained in Chairman Hua's report. They brought to the attention of these lively group meetings the good news of socialist construction now being vigorously developed in all parts of the country. They also pointed out at the meetings the determination of 800 million people to strive to make China a powerful, modern socialist country. At a group meeting and in conversations outside the meeting, the six NPC deputies and CPPCC members from the Taching oilfield unanimously pledged to develop the petroleum industry at high speed and to do their utmost to comply with the call for building some 10 more oilfields as big as Taching. Some deputies who had attended the third and fourth NPC personally heard Premier Chou issue his call for comprehensively accomplishing the four modernizations before the end of this century. After hearing Premier Hua's report, they jubilantly said: Our far-reaching goal of accomplishing the four modernizations can certainly be reached after the smashing of the "gang of four," who were obstacles on the road of our advance.

Wang Chung-lun, an NPC deputy from the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and a well-known national model worker, said: Chairman Hua has called us to speedily develop the iron and steel industry. Steel is demanded by the state and people. To realize the four modernizations, we must produce as much good quality steel as possible. The iron and steel industry should make a giant stride forward. Kuo Feng-lien, secretary of the Tachai brigade party branch, pledged to do everything possible to modernize agriculture. In this connection, she said: The situation at home and abroad requires us to rapidly develop agriculture. During the past 30 years, the Tachai brigade, which was originally poor, has emerged as a rich brigade. During the past few years, it has even progressed faster than expected. The smashing of the "gang of four" means the removal of an obstacle. Last year, the output of grain per person in Tachai averaged 2,000 catties, although it suffered a serious natural disaster. Large-scale, painstaking and ingenious efforts are required to further speed up progress in Tachai. Everyone in Tachai is asked to fulfill his share of today's work while planning for tomorrow.

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Deputies from the scientific, technological, educational, and literary and art fronts discussed and showed a special interest in the problem of how to make socialist science, technology and culture flourish. NPC deputies and CPPCC members from scientific and technological circles said: Chairman Hua's report is a precise analysis of the present situation on the scientific and technological front and its future tasks. But interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" have resulted in widening the gap between China and the world's advanced countries in science and technology. Although we have fallen behind them, we do not feel discouraged because we have confidence in our ability to catch up. Some old scientists said: Although we are old horses, we are still strong enough to run a thousand miles. Although we are aged people now, we are still determined to make contributions in the scientific field. We will continue to work hard to realize the modernization of the motherland.

During the 2 days of group meetings, NPC deputies and CPPCC members thoroughly exposed and vigorously criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" with great righteous revolutionary indignation. They unanimously pointed out: Only by carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, can we realize the grand plan for the four modernizations. They deeply believe that with the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" developing in depth, our country is certain to win one victory after another in building the socialist economy and developing socialist culture.

During the 2 days of group meetings, NPC deputies and CPPCC members have come up with some valuable opinions and suggestions on the report of the work of the government.

HUA, WANG RECEIVE TIBET'S DELEGATION TO NPC

OW281750Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Wang received the Tibet delegation attending the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and gave them important instructions. The members of the Tibet delegation were greatly encouraged.

At 6:00 pm on 25 February, the wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Wang went to the place where the members of the Tibet delegation are staying and received all members of the delegation. Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Wang had a picture taken with all members and workers of the Tibet delegation.

All members of the Tibet delegation were deeply encouraged that the wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Wang received them. They said excitedly with tears in their eyes: "Chairman Hua came to see us though he has a busy work schedule. This demonstrates his great concern, support and encouragement to army men and people of various nationalities in Tibet."

They unanimously pledged that they would rally still more closely round Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, persist in implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp the key link and run Tibet well, speedily promote socialist construction and other work in Tibet, and strive to build our country into a great and powerful socialist state which has modern agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology before the end of the century.

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HUA ATTENDS GROUP DISCUSSION BY PEKING NPC DELEGATES

OW282303Y Peking NCNA in English 2256 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of all nationalities in China, joined the group discussion of the Peking delegation yesterday afternoon in the simple capacity of a National People's Congress deputy.

Vice-Chairmen Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing took part in the discussions held by deputies from Hupeh and Peking, their respective constituencies.

The deputies were very glad to discuss the cardinal issue of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land along with Chairman Hua and other leading comrades on the party Central Committee.

The Peking delegation holds discussions in five groups. Chairman Hua went from one group to another and was greeted with applause and cordial regards in each meeting room. Those labour heroes and model workers who led a miserable life in the old society found themselves choked with emotion while sitting with the chairman around the same table and discussing affairs of state. Grey-haired scientists and writers, who had been persecuted by the "gang of four" for years, could hardly hold back their tears when Chairman Hua cordially inquired about their health. Chairman Hua's unassuming and approachable manner in exchanging ideas with others rejoiced the deputies and made the discussions still more lively.

Kuo Ying-fu, a veteran railway worker who is now chairman of the trade union in the Peking Railway Administration, was presiding over a group discussion when Chairman Hua came to the meeting room. The chairman turned to him and asked: "How many deputies are there in this group? Is everyone here?" He then said: "Let's go on with the discussion." "Let me say a few words," a middle-aged deputy responded. "My name is Chang Ping-kuei; I am a shop assistant at the Peking department store..." All smiles, Chairman Hua remarked: "You are a sweets seller, I know you." Chang ping-kuei looked at the chairman with a pleasant surprise. "I know you from a picture in the newspapers," Chairman Hua said kindly to him, and the whole group burst into a hearty laugh. Chairman Hua went on to commend the improved service of the department store and encouraged all commercial workers in Peking to improve their service still further and serve the people wholeheartedly.

A ruddy-cheeked coal miner signalled his intention to speak but got stuck for words from excitement. Smiling, Chairman Hua asked about his name and workplace. He was Wu Chi-hsiu, who recently received the honourable title of "Labour Hero" from Peking Municipality. Encouraged by Chairman Hua, Wu Chi-hsiu finally found his words and said: "Chairman Hua, your sitting together with us makes us feel that we are really masters of the country." This elicited a peal of laughter from Chairman Hua and the many elderly workers, peasants, doctors and teachers who were present. Wu Chi-hsiu has lost one leg but, with the help of an artificial leg, he continues to work underground. He is known to have worked in the pits for 48 hours at a stretch. Chairman Hua asked him how old he is. The miner answered in a sonorous voice: "49, not yet a great age." The chairman nodded with a smile.

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Wu Chi-hsiu improvised a folk rhyme which reads, "At the age of 49, I'm still going strong on the road of leap forward. I will not reconcile myself, until coal output is doubled!" Chairman Hua clapped his approval and the room soon resounded with a thunderous applause.

Hou Pao-lin, a popular cross-talk actor, who was speaking, was overjoyed when he saw Chairman Hua coming into the meeting room and taking seat opposite to him. Chairman Hua warmly shook hands with him. Hou Pao-lin condemned the gang of four for suppressing the art of Chuyi which includes cross talk and ballad singing. Chairman Hua joined the criticism, saying: The people are disgusted at the gang of four's practices. We must continue the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and use them as teachers by negative example so as to educate our people. Chairman Hua encouraged Hou Pao-lin and other literary and art workers present to create more new items which serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and are appreciated by them.

Chou Pei-yuan, professor at Peking University, recalled the favourable conditions listed by Chairman Hua last year for accomplishing the four modernizations. He said: We have made rapid advances although we were encumbered by a very weak foundation economically and technically in the fifties and were pestered by tremendous difficulties arising from the economic blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism and later the withdrawal of experts by the Soviet Union. The 12-year programme for the development of science and technology mapped out in 1956 was realized five years ahead of schedule. Now our industrial and technical foundation is much stronger than in the fifties. More important, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is determined to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and mobilize all positive factors. We can certainly accomplish the four modernizations before the end of this century.

Carrying on the topic, Chairman Hua pointed out that the first eight years from now are crucial to the accomplishment of the four modernizations by the year 2000. These eight years, during which the foundation should be laid, are very important. Development in the fifteen years that follow will be faster if a good foundation is laid.

When Chairman Hua heard that quite a number of achievements in scientific research and technical innovation were made in the past year, he said: Those who have made contributions to the revolutionary cause should be respected by the people. They should be commended and awarded.

When Chairman Hua raised the question of how to build a modern and powerful socialist country at high speed, workers, peasants, scientists, professors and cadres present raised many suggestions and proposals and pledged to race against time. Chen Pu-han, chief engine driver of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive", in expressing his determination to Chairman Hua, stressed the need to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. He said: Safety and running on time are the minimum requirements for the railways. But the gang of four declared that "It is better to be behind the schedule and remain socialist." We workers wouldn't give a damn for their nonsense. We'd rather soak ourselves in sweat than have our socialist trains run even half a minute behind the schedule.

Chairman Hua remarked gladly: The railways are doing a good job now. A new record was set yesterday in the daily target of waggon loading. You railway workers have exerted yourselves. You are doing really well. We should learn from you.

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With emotion, Chen Fu-han spoke the minds of all: We owe our achievements to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua replied that the achievements should be credited to the workers, peasants and intellectuals. He asked Chen Fu-han to convey his regard to the workers.

It was nearly six p.m. when the discussion in the fifth group of the Peking delegation came to a close. Chairman Hua then hurried to the meeting rooms of the delegations from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the Tibet Autonomous Region to meet the deputies there.

It was nightfall when Chairman Hua took his leave. Inspired by the love of the people's leader for the people, the deputies have heightened their confidence that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the splendid goal of the four modernizations is sure to be accomplished.

Press Features Hua, Deputies

OW010900Y Peking NCHA in English 0845 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking newspapers give frontpage prominence to the news of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, participating in group discussion of Peking deputies on February 27.

Deputies Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, participated in group discussion of deputies from their respective constituencies, Hupeh Province and Peking.

On the upper right corner of the frontpage the newspapers carry a photograph showing Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Wang with Peking deputies.

Four photographs are printed on the fourth page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other papers. These are:

In the afternoon of February 27, Chairman Hua visiting the deputies from the Tibet Autonomous Region in the place where they held discussions; in the afternoon of February 27, Chairman Hua visiting the deputies from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in the place where they held discussions; on February 27, Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien joining the deputies from his constituency, Hupeh Province, in a group discussion; and deputies to the Fifth NPC visiting the exhibition in memory of Comrade Chou En-lai.

YEH CHIEN-YING REPORTS ON CONSTITUTION AT 1 MARCH SESSION

OW011210Y Peking NCHA in English 1200 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Identical versions of the following report were carried by Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese and Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin, both at 1200 GMT on 1 March.]

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--The first session of China's Fifth National People's Congress held a plenary meeting here this afternoon. Entrusted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, made a report to the congress on the revision of the constitution.

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Today's meeting was presided over by Hua Kuo-feng, executive chairman of the present session.

Beginning from this afternoon, the session took up the second item on the agenda.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying pointed out in his report that the constitution to be adopted by the congress is a new constitution for the new period of development in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The guidelines in revising the constitution, he said, are that the constitution should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, give comprehensive and accurate expression to the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship and to Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It should fully reflect the line of the Eleventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, sum up the experience of our struggle against the "gang of four," eliminate its pernicious influence, and consolidate and develop the achievements of the Cultural Revolution.

The immortal historic contributions of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying said, are written prominently into the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution. The banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of victory. Our revolution advances from victory to victory whenever it adheres to Chairman Mao's thought and line; it suffers setbacks or even defeats whenever it departs from his thought and line. This is the most essential lesson in the historical experience of China's revolution.

He noted that the general task for the people of the whole country in the new period formulated at the Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China is laid down in legal form in the draft of the revised constitution. That is: Persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry on the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology by the end of the century.

Vice-Chairman Yeh pointed out that the preamble concretely and fully outlines the broad scope of our revolutionary united front and stresses the great and most broadly based unity of the people of all China's nationalities. Without such a great unity of the people, it will be impossible to accomplish the general task for the new period.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying gave several points of explanation concerning the revision of the articles of the constitution of 1975.

He noted that the draft of the revised constitution stresses the point that it is imperative to give full play to socialist democracy in order to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all our nationalities to strive for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Chairman Mao once pointed out sharply: The people must have the right to manage the superstructure; we must not interpret the question of the people's rights as to mean that only under the administration of certain people can the masses enjoy the right to work, the right to education, the right to social insurance, etc.

He also taught us that under the socialist system the right of the working people to manage the affairs of the state, to run various kinds of enterprises and to administer culture and education is their supreme and fundamental right, without which they can enjoy neither the right to work, nor the right to education and rest, nor any other rights. We must earnestly exercise democratic management with the participation of the broad masses, starting from the grass-roots units upwards. In our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying pointed out, there must be both extensive democracy and a high degree of centralism, and this is proletarian democratic centralism. In eliminating the pernicious influence of the "gang of four", we must energetically revive and carry forward our democratic tradition and fight against any violations of the people's democratic life or encroachment on the rights of citizens. At the same time, we must mobilize and rely on the masses to put things into good order in every field of our work and combat anarchism, bourgeois factionalism and all acts that impair discipline and unity.

The draft, he said, makes fairly big changes in the articles concerning organs of state and state personnel and sets strict and necessary demands on them. The most essential of these is to maintain contact with the masses. To maintain contact with the masses it is necessary to have complete faith in them, respect their sense of responsibility to the revolution, care for and protect their socialist enthusiasm and initiative, share their feelings and sentiments, and earnestly heed their criticism and, complaints, particularly their criticism of leading bodies and leading cadres. All well-meant criticism from the grass roots and masses should be warmly encouraged. The people's right to expose the evil-doers and evil-deeds in state organs should be fully guaranteed.

It is also stipulated in the draft, Vice-Chairman Yeh went on, that the people's state apparatus must be reinforced and dictatorship over the enemy strengthened. It is necessary to strengthen the revolutionization and modernization of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, strengthen the building of the militia and adopt a system of armed forces that combines the field armies with the regional forces and the militia. In view of the extreme importance of fighting against violations of the law and discipline, the draft stipulates the establishment of people's procuratorates.

In accordance with the general task for the new period, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying pointed out, the present draft includes clear-cut stipulations for consolidating the socialist economic base and developing the productive forces at high speed. High-speed development of the productive forces is an important condition for socialism to triumph over capitalism. In the general principles of the draft, a separate article is devoted to our work in science and technology, underscoring the importance of vigorously stepping up our scientific and technological work for fulfilling our general task in the new period. In the general principles of the draft, the struggle to safeguard socialist public ownership is placed in a more prominent position. Referring to the system of distribution, he stressed the need to conscientiously apply the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" as stipulated in the constitution.

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To accomplish the general task in the new period, Vice-Chairman Yeh pointed out, an upsurge of construction in the cultural sphere as well as an upsurge in economic construction is necessary. The draft has given this point its full attention. A separate article is devoted to this in the general principles in order to give prominence to educational work. On the question of socialist cultural development, the draft stresses the importance of upholding the leading position of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in all spheres of ideology and culture and the policy "let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend".

Our constitution, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying stressed, is the concentrated expression of the will of the proletariat and the people in general. It has a clear-cut class nature and militant spirit. It is a powerful weapon for maintaining revolutionary order, safeguarding the interests of the working people and protecting the socialist economic base and the productive forces. After its adoption, we must make sure that the constitution is fully implemented in letter and spirit.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying said: We should mobilize the masses of the people, who constitute over 95 per cent of the population, to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship over the class enemy, who make up less than 5 per cent, thus boosting the morale of the people and deflating the arrogance of the enemy. The revolutionary people will feel proud and elated while the class enemy cannot run riot unchecked. In all factories, villages, schools, army units and government organizations, we should establish good order characterized by stability and unity, which is indispensable for revolution, production, work and study. Then the masses of cadres and people can work in an atmosphere of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness, in which they can contribute their utmost to the cause of socialism.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's report drew warm applause from the deputies.

Attending today's meeting were 3,444 deputies.

Present at the meeting as observers were leading personnel of various departments under the party's Central Committee, the State Council, and of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Also present as observers were members to the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

KYODO CLAIMS CONGRESS TO CONCLUDE ON 5 MARCH

OW011031Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 1 Mar 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (KYODO)--The Fifth Chinese National People's Congress, which opened here on February 26, will be wound up on Sunday, the authorities of the Chinese Central Broadcasting Administration disclosed Wednesday.

The authorities said the closing ceremony of the congress would be broadcast abroad via a space telecommunication relay system for about 10 minutes starting 10:30 pm Sunday (1030 pm JST).

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APP: RELIGIOUS LEADERS REEMERGE FOR CPPCC MEETING

OW281428Y Hong Kong APP in English 1327 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 28 Feb (APP)--Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders reappeared in Peking recently for the first time in 16 years on the occasion of the meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

They included Magr Pi Shu-shih, Roman Catholic archbishop of Shenyang in northeast China and chairman of the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association, and Chang Chia-shu, vice-chairman of the Catholic Patriotic Association of Shanghai at the time when he disappeared from public view early in the 60s.

Another to reappear was Liu Liang-mo, a Protestant leader connected with youth associations in the 50s and deputy secretary-general of the All-China Conference of Protestant Churches.

These Christian dignitaries and some Buddhist and Moslem leaders were listed among the 16 "representatives of religious circles" on the CPPCC National Committee. The list also included a number of Tibetan lamas though the Panchen Lama, formerly the second spiritual leader in Tibet, was classified among the laymen as a special guest at the CPPCC.

The other two principal religious delegates to the CPPCC National Committee were Chao Pu-chu, chairman of the Buddhist Association of China, and Durhan Shahidi, a Uighur who is chairman of the Islamic Association of China.

Observers believed that the reemergence of religious leaders on the political scene suggested a renewal of religious tolerance in China in line with the new emphasis on "socialist democracy" and on the united front for national construction.

CPPCC MEETING MARKS 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF TAIWAN UPRISING

OW282012Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a meeting at the Taiwan Hall in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the "February 28" uprising by the people of Taiwan Province.

The occasion this year coincided with the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC. Some 200 people, including NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members, representatives from various circles in the capital and compatriots from Taiwan Province, got together at the meeting to review the excellent situation in the motherland, extend their kind remembrances to their kith and kin in Taiwan and voice their firm determination to wage a joint struggle to liberate the island and reunify the motherland.

Among those attending the meeting were Ulanfu and Wu Te, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen and Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; and Shen Yen-ping and Pa-pa-la-ku-lih-lang-chieh, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, officiated at the meeting.

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Addressing the occasion, Liao Cheng-chih, member of the CCP Central Committee, said: "The successful convocation of the first session of the Fifth NPC and of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC is a major event in the political life of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, a happy event for the people of all nationalities, including our compatriots in Taiwan."

Liao Cheng-chih's speech drew rounds of enthusiastic applause from the audience.

Then eleven representatives of various circles and compatriots from Taiwan took the floor. They were: Tsai Hsiao, a compatriot from Taiwan who is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Liu Pei and Hu Yu-chih, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Jung I-jen, member of the NPC Standing Committee and of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee; Chen I-sung, a compatriot from Taiwan who is a member of the NPC Standing Committee; Tung Chi-wu, member of the NPC Standing Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee; Chuang Hsi-chuan, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Chuang Ming-li, deputy to the Fifth NPC; Tu Yu-ming, deputy to the Fifth NPC and member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; Chien Fu-hsing, a scientific worker from Taiwan who is now a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; and Li I, former lieutenant general of the Kuomintang Army who is now a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Written statements were issued at the meeting by Wang Yun-sheng, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and deputy to the Fifth NPC; Lin Liang-tsai, Wu Kuo-chen, Lu Chia-hsi, Yeh Jen-shou and Tien Chung-shan, deputies to the Fifth NPC; Cheng Ssu-yuan, Li Chiao-sung, Li Hsien-chou, Lei Chieh-chiung, Lin Sheng-chung and Chen Wen-pin, members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; and Wu Chin, a Taiwan student returned from the United States who now works at the Tungfangnung oil refinery in Peking.

The speakers pledged themselves to unite closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and contribute their efforts to the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland and the splendid goal of accomplishing the four modernizations and making China a powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

Rounding off the meeting, Vice-Chairman Hsu Te-heng said: "Our wise leader Chairman Hua emphasized in his report on the work of the government to the Fifth NPC that we must carry out the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland. This cause will certainly be completed under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and our glorious five-star national flag will certainly fly high over Taiwan."

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Today's meeting was also attended by members of the CCP Central Committee and leading members of departments concerned under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee: Chi Peng-fei, Lo Ching-chang, Chu Mu-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan, Liang Pi-yeh, Yang Yung, Wang Ping, Tung Hsiao-peng, Li Kuei, Chung Hsi-tung, Ling Yun, Chi Yen-ming, Li Chin-te, Nieh Chen, Lin Li-yun, Yang Szu-te, Ma Chun-ku, Hu Te-hua, Kang Ko-ching, Lu Chin-tung, and Wang Hsiao-i.

Also present were some of the NPC Standing Committee members, Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee, NPC deputies, CPPCC National Committee members and patriotic personages now in Peking, leading members of Peking municipal departments concerned, representatives from all walks of life, members of the Taiwan League, and deputies to the Fifth NPC and members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee from Taiwan Province.

Liao Cheng-chih Speech

OW282146Y Peking NCNA in English 2117 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (NSINHUUA)--Following is the full text of a speech by Liao Cheng-chih, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at a meeting held by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking today to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the February 28 uprising of the people in Taiwan:

Compatriots from Taiwan, friends and comrades:

Rejoicing over victories, we gather at the meeting here today to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the February 28 uprising of the people in Taiwan. The meeting is held in an excellent situation, in which, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we have won a great victory in smashing the gang of four, achieved initial success in the past year for the strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, won great victories on all fronts and are holding the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, for which the people of the whole country have longed.

The successful convocation of the first session of the Fifth NPC and of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC is a major event in the political life of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, a happy event for the people of all nationalities, including our compatriots in Taiwan. This is an important move for consolidating and expanding, politically and organizationally, our success in smashing the gang of four, achieving stability and unity and arriving at great order throughout the country. It marks the further expansion of the revolutionary united front, which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and which embraces patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and our countrymen abroad. It marks the further consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is also of great importance for pressing ahead in the excellent situation, for accelerating the advance of China's revolution and construction, for achieving the magnificent goal of modernizing agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of this century and for accomplishing the great cause of liberating our sacred territory Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Our compatriots in Taiwan have never ceased their patriotic struggle against imperialism and the Chiang clique. Taiwan people staged an armed uprising on February 28 thirty-one years ago which assisted the liberation war of the people on our country's mainland and shook the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, contributing their share to the victory of the Chinese people's liberation war. In the past 31 years, the Taiwan people have continued to struggle in various forms, pounding at the reactionary rule of imperialism and the Chiang clique. We express our high regard for this militant revolutionary spirit of the Taiwan people.

The party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, raising high Chairman Mao's great banner, formulated the strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. The movement to expose and criticize the gang of four developed speedily and soundly during the past year. The rights and wrongs of issues concerning the line, which were muddled for a long time by the gang of four, have basically been clarified. The proletarian dictatorship has been greatly strengthened. We have attained great stability in social order. Our party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and waging a hard struggle are being revived and developed. The united front is being consolidated and expanded. In a word, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies can be carried out relatively free from hindrance. The people of all nationalities throughout the country are jubilant. They are full of confidence, in high spirits and have a new mental outlook. A warm atmosphere of unity for struggle prevails across the land. We have made big strides in industrial and agricultural production and are making efforts for modernizing our science and technology. A new scene has appeared in cultural and educational fields. National defense has been greatly strengthened. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is in the midst of lively military training. The work flourishes in every field. We are in an upsurge in economic and cultural construction. Looking ahead into the future, we see brilliant perspectives for our great motherland.

In foreign affairs, we have firmly followed Chairman Mao's strategic concept of the three worlds and carried out his line, principles and policies. Our international prestige is rising, and we have friends all over the world.

Our victories are bound to encourage the Taiwan people greatly in their patriotic struggle and to pound and shake the foundations of the reactionary rule of the Chiang gang.

Beset with both internal and external difficulties, the Chiang Ching-kuo reactionary clique is feeble and panic-stricken. To save itself from inevitable complete failure, it has been putting out deceitful propaganda for all it's worth, in a vain attempt to resist the influence of our country's mainland.

It has been intensifying its fascist rule, tightly controlling and ruthlessly suppressing Taiwan people, arresting patriotic youth on fabricated charges and persecuting innocent compatriots. It has continued the policy of fawning on foreign powers and selling out the national interests, absorbing foreign capital in a thousand and one ways, turning Taiwan people into cheap labour power and creating a fictitious economic prosperity so that the economy in Taiwan is further colonized with each passing day and our kith and kin on the island are subject to political oppression and economic exploitation. We are deeply concerned about the conditions of our compatriots in Taiwan and highly indignant at the dark rule of the Chiang gang.

Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Our compatriots in Taiwan have a glorious revolutionary tradition. The perverse actions of the Chiang gang can only further arouse the hatred and resistance of Taiwan people. Their patriotic struggle in various forms against the Chiang gang has been advancing wave upon wave during the last year and more. Last November, the Chiang gang played around with "five local elections", using all base means to grab positions of power. This stirred up a just struggle against tyranny from 10,000 people in Chungli town of Taoyuan County. The struggle was a great manifestation of the discontent and hatred long pent up among Taiwan people against the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique. It represented a new development of the patriotic struggle against the clique.

From the excellent situation prevailing on the mainland of the motherland, our compatriots in Taiwan see more and more clearly the direction of their struggle and have further heightened their patriotic consciousness. They long all the more for their socialist motherland and hope that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date so that they will become masters of the country just like the people of the mainland. In recent years, more and more Taiwan compatriots and other patriotic personages returned to the country's mainland to visit relatives or make sight-seeing tours. Some of them have settled down on the mainland. Using facts they have witnessed personally, they have exposed the deceitful propaganda of the Chiang gang, helped Taiwan compatriots get a better understanding of their socialist motherland and done a great deal for the liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. Some of them have contributed their share to the construction of their socialist motherland and some have [made] outstanding achievements. We express our warm appreciation for their patriotic enthusiasm.

The great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou showed infinite concern in their time for over 16 million Taiwan compatriots. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. This is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and the common aspiration of the people of all our nationalities, including Taiwan compatriots. Carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, Chairman Hua has the sufferings of Taiwan people at heart. He has pointed out many times that we should get ready to liberate Taiwan and, together with Taiwan people, strive to complete the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland. Chairman Hua has twice received representatives of compatriots from Taiwan who live on the mainland. Representatives of compatriots from Taiwan are included in people's congress and CPPCC committees in most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

At the Fifth NPC a Taiwan delegation has come together happily with delegations from other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to discuss state affairs. Members representing Taiwan on the CPPCC National Committee not only come from the Taiwan League but from other units as well. The government gives appropriate consideration to compatriots from Taiwan in army and college enrollments. All this embodies the hopes placed in our kith and kin in Taiwan and the concern felt for them by the party and the government, as well as by the people in other parts of the motherland.

Taiwan is sacred territory of our country, an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. The people in Taiwan are our compatriots, flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone. For a long time, they have been ruled and oppressed by imperialism and Kuomintang reaction. They have an ardent desire to see Taiwan liberated and our motherland reunified and become true masters of the country. But because they are long-term victims of the Chiang gang's reactionary and deceptive propaganda and are completely cut off, some of them do not quite understand the socialist system, the actual situation on the mainland and our policy of liberating Taiwan. This is entirely understandable. We place our hopes with the people in Taiwan. We are fully confident that they love the motherland. We warmly welcome more compatriots in Taiwan Province, countrymen abroad and foreign nationals of Chinese descent to return to the mainland to make sight-seeing tours and visit their relatives and friends. We shall receive them with enthusiasm and provide facilities for them so as to strengthen the close ties between Taiwan compatriots and those on the mainland and enhance their understanding of the socialist motherland. We shall unite closely and work together for the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland.

Among the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel in Taiwan and other personnel who have gone abroad, there are many patriots and only a few traitors. It is the consistent policy of our party and our government that "all patriots belong to one big family," "they are patriots all the same, whether they come forward early or late." We welcome all who are patriotic. You and your relatives are welcome to come back to the mainland of the motherland and have a look, and to come back to your native places and have a look. We will ensure your safety and freedom of entry and departure. You are also warmly welcome to return and settle down. We give your relatives on the mainland equal treatment and never discriminate against them. We hope the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel now in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu will understand the situation and take the patriotic road.

Developments in the situation both at home and abroad are increasingly favorable to the struggle to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland. But a handful of anti-China and anti-communist diehards abroad, in collusion with a handful of national scum in Taiwan, are plotting to split China through creating "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments" and "the independence of Taiwan." Such plots will never succeed. The United States must sever its so-called diplomatic relations with the Chiang clique, withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area and abrogate its so-called "mutual defence treaty" with the Chiang clique. The liberation of Taiwan is an internal affair of our country, and when and how to liberate Taiwan is a matter which brooks no foreign interference whatsoever.

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We are convinced that Taiwan is bound to be liberated and the motherland is bound to be reunified, and no force whatsoever can prevent this. The behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to liberate Taiwan and reunify our motherland will surely be carried out under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!

Fellow countrymen! Friends! Comrades! The present situation is fine, and it will become better still. Let us rally closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the banner of Chairman Mao and, along the correct line formulated at the 11th national party congress, unite with all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors both at home and abroad, expand the revolutionary united front and make joint efforts to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland, and to realize the grand goal of building our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology by the end of this century, and thus make a greater contribution to humanity!

PEKING EXHIBITION ON CHOU EN-LAI EXPANDED

OW281252V Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--An exhibition in memory of Comrade Chou En-lai has received more than two million visitors since it was opened last March. They included leading members of the party, the government and the army and many foreign friends.

Recording the outstanding contributions of the late premier, the exhibition is being held in the Museum of Chinese History. Visitors showed a keen interest in the life of this outstanding proletarian revolutionary and a deep affection for him.

New exhibits are being added on the eve of the late premier's 80th birthday on March 5. There are now more than 1,000 items on show including historical objects, documents, press clippings and photos. The exhibition is divided into the following four parts:

Part I. Comrade Chou En-lai in His Youth. This part shows that his determination to change the old world dated back to early years. He began to come in contact with Marxism when he went as a youth to study in Japan.

Part II. Comrade Chou En-lai During the Period of the New Democratic Revolution. Recorded in this part are his participation in the May Fourth Movement (1919), in the Nanchang "August 1" Uprising (1927) and in the Long March (1934-35), and his role in winning a peaceful settlement of the Sian Incident (1936), in the Chungking talks (1945) and in assisting Chairman Mao direct the war of liberation in northern Shensi Province (1946-48). Visitors are attracted by a photo taken with Teng Hsiao-ping and other comrades in France in 1924, another showing Chairman Mao welcoming him back at the Yenan airport after the peaceful settlement of the Sian Incident, a photo of him with Comrade Yeh Chien-ying in Sian in 1937 and another showing Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai at the airport when they arrive at Chungking in 1945. Also on display are articles and documents he wrote, including "On Marshall's Statement About His Departure From China," directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and messages of congratulation to foreign lands.

Part III. Comrade Chou En-lai During the Period of the Socialist Revolution and Construction. This records how the premier planned the development of the national economy under the leadership of Chairman Mao and resolutely struggled against imperialism, revisionism and world reaction to help strengthen the unity of international revolutionary forces, how he struggled firmly till his last breath against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and then the gang of four.

On display in this part are Chairman Mao's letter recommending Comrade Chou En-lai to be premier of the State Council in 1954, photos showing the premier with local people during his inspection tours of this Taching oilfield and the Tachai production brigade. He is shown visiting the Hsingtai earthquake zone in 1966, and at the Geneva Conference in 1954 and the Afro-Asian Conference in 1955.

Part IV. "Comrade Chou En-lai Lives Forever." This part shows commemorative activities in China and other countries after his death. There is a special room entitled: "Learn From Premier Chou En-lai." On display are reproductions of his office and articles he used in daily life, such as dressing gown, towels and shoes.

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There is also a big-character poster requesting the premier to take more rest. The poster was written in 1967 by secretaries, doctors, nurses, guards and drivers working around him and many leading comrades added their signatures.

BOOK OF PHOTOS ON CHOU EN-LAI PUBLISHED

OW281232Y Peking NCHA in English 1224 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--A book of photos commemorating the revolutionary life and activities of the late Premier Chou En-lai was recently published in Peking to mark his 80th birthday. Edited by the Museum of Chinese History, the book bears a cover inscription by party Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying.

Nearly 300 photos, arranged in 33 chapters, give a description of Premier Chou's revolutionary activities from the May Fourth Movement (1919) to his death.

120 pictures mirror Chou En-lai's activities in various historical periods: The May Fourth Movement, living in Western Europe under a work-study program, the first revolutionary civil war days (1921-27), revolutionary struggles in Kuomintang-controlled areas and in the Chinese revolutionary base areas, revolutionary struggles at home and abroad after the founding of new China.

More than 160 photos show objects which throw light on the character and the style of work of this revered proletarian revolutionary. There are Chinese texts done by Premier Chou's writing-brush in his distinctive calligraphy, documents he drafted, manuscripts of his writings, letters, cables, inscriptions and directives. There is also a picture of the simply-appointed office in which he worked and of the patched bath towel which he took with him for the final stay in the hospital.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ARTICLE ON MASS MILITARY TRAINING

OW281024Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 21 February article by the PEOPLE'S FRONT [jen min chien hsien 0086 3046 0467 4848] Editorial Department: "The Orientation of the Mass Military Training Movement Cannot be Negated--Thoroughly Repudiating Lin Piao's Crime in Stifling the Mass Military Training Movement in 1964"--A short report on this article was published in the 23 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 3]

[Text] The 1978 military training will soon begin. As we look forward to this year's military training, we cannot help but recall the mass military training movement in 1964. We also cannot forget the ceremonious atmosphere in which our great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and many older-generation proletarian revolutionaries reviewed the military demonstrations of the PLA units; the moving visits of Vice Chairman Yeh to training grounds in various parts of our country where he personally initiated and organized the mass military training movement; the large numbers of heroic people who emerged in the mass military training movement as well as their outstanding military skills; and the vigorous spirit and determination displayed by the PLA personnel in launching the mass military training movement. All these unforgettable memories are still fresh in our minds.

The mass military training movement in 1964 was a tremendous example of implementing Chairman Mao's military line and of successfully carrying forward our army's traditional method of military training. It greatly boosted our army's morale and prestige and compiled a brilliant chapter in the history of our army which can be neither negated nor maligned.

Facts over the past decade or more prove that, in order to push military training forward, it is necessary to exert the same vigor as we did in the mass military training movement in 1964. In order to develop this movement as vigorously as we did in 1964, it is imperative to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's crime in stifling the mass military training movement, totally repudiate all slanderous and false charges made by Lin Piao and the gang of four against the mass military training movement and clarify the right and wrong with regard to line which they confused so that we can truthfully and confidently praise the mass military training movement in 1964.

Does the mass military training movement sweep aside politics? "Sweeping aside politics" and having a "wrong orientation" were two slanderous charges made by Lin Piao against the mass military training movement. Is it true that the training movement sweeps aside politics and follows the wrong orientation? No.

The mass military training movement has undergone a developmental process from its very beginnings. In 1958 Chairman Mao criticized Peng Te-huai's bourgeois military line and issued a great call for overthrowing slavish thinking and dogmatism. Abandoning foreign practices, all PLA units began to use Chairman Mao's military concept and the PLA's traditional experience as guiding principles for military training. Afterwards, the Chiang Kai-shek gang, entrenched on Taiwan, vainly attempted to invade the mainland, the Soviet revisionists perfidiously stirred up one evil wind after another against our country. All this made the commanders and fighters stay alert, perfect their skills in defending the motherland and be prepared at all times to wipe out the enemy. Thus the mass military training movement vigorously forged ahead.

In 1963 and 1974, numerous movements were launched in all parts of the country, including the education movement which centered upon the struggle to combat and prevent Soviet revisionism, the socialist education movement and the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and the "Good 8th Company on the Nanking Road." Thanks to these movements, the PLA commanders and fighters succeeded in raising their political consciousness to combat and prevent revisionism and continue the revolution and participated in military training with even greater enthusiasm. On this basis, a large-scale mass military training movement was launched in 1964.

The mass military training movement was launched under the party leadership. Party committees at all levels paid attention to and constantly discussed military work. Chairman Mao's military concept was implemented in launching the mass military training movement, from beginning to end. By carrying out on-the-spot political work, the commanding role of politics and the definite function of political work were given full play. Keeping in mind the existence of the enemy and their hatred for him, their tasks and existing problems, the PLA commanders and fighters painstakingly improved their fighting skills and developed a very great sense of responsibility for defending the motherland.

In addition to going to the grassroots level to grasp the experience of selected units and popularizing it, the leading cadres at all levels also used the mass-line training method--"officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other."

How can such a mass military training movement's orientation be wrong? Lin Piao emphasized the use of the pen instead of the gun, and thus created a situation in which PLA units could not accurately fire their weapons, properly fly their planes or operate their tanks. Is Lin Piao's orientation correct?

During the mass military training movement, there was no lack of emphasis on political activity and work. During that period it was explicitly stipulated that an important duty of military cadres was to improve their skills in doing ideological work. Thanks to the military-political cadres' strenuous efforts and the joint action of the party and youth league members, political-ideological work was linked with training tasks and combined with actual training. As a result, political-ideological work was active and successful during that period. It is typical metaphysics to think that since politics is in command more time should be spent on political education, that the 7 to 3 or 6 to 4 time ratio spent on military training as compared to political training should be reversed, and that political work can only be done in classrooms and cannot be combined with training and other work. As far as some people are concerned, any slight increase in the time spent in favor of military training means sweeping aside politics. How can one regard a factory's 8-hour work system and the vigorous spirit displayed by the peasants in the field during the busy farming season as work which sweeps aside politics? Such beliefs are utter nonsense.

Does practicing formalism include training hard in order to become better skilled? When the mass military training movement was in full swing, the PLA had many outstanding fighters. Despite rain or shine, day or night, sharpshooters never missed their targets and grenade throwers were accurate from 50 to 60 meters away. Army scouts and signal communications fighters climbed mountains and telecommunication poles as quickly and smoothly as monkeys. Furthermore, mortar teams hit targets by manually adjusting the angle of fire and not by using range finders, and artillery observers measured distances visually. Can all these achievements be regarded as the results of practicing formalism? No. Such outstanding military skills reflect the mass military training movement's conspicuous achievements and are the result of the earnest study, hard training, wisdom and talent of commanders and fighters.

"Undergo intensive and rigid training to meet the needs of actual fighting" was slogan during the mass military training movement. Considering all possible difficulties encountered in actual fighting, the commanders and fighters made painstaking efforts to "master many skills while specializing in one" in order to solve difficult problems, scale new heights and further improve their skills to cope with complicated situations. Armed with such outstanding military skills, we will be able to deal with complicated situations and simultaneously overcome unexpected difficulties. Moreover, during war we must meet force with force. Should we fail to resolve a complicated situation, the minor question of individual sacrifice may affect the war's outcome. How can one criticize the keen sense of responsibility displayed by the masses of commanders and fighters? How can one condemn the mass military training movement as practicing formalism?

Has anyone ever conducted our army's military training in the same way as a theatrical performance? Yes, none other than Lin Piao and the gang of four and their company wanted such training.

Consider Chiang Ching for example. Bayonet training should aim at hard, accurate and fierce blows to the enemy. She said: "No good. The movements are ungraceful." She forced all PLA units to learn the movements of theatrical sword dancers. It would be a total disaster to the country and the people if all PLA units followed her instructions.

Which is correct: "The majority of the units have been cast aside" or "the majority of units have been stimulated by the movement"? Our great leader Chairman Mao consistently taught us that a general call should be combined with specific guidance and that we must make a breakthrough at some point, gain experience and use this experience to guide other units. He also stressed that leading cadres must personally set examples, sum up typical experiences and have the public interest in mind.

The mass military training movement of 1964 was launched vigorously and was crowned with great success thanks to the efforts of leading cadres who strictly followed this work method, consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. During the movement, leading cadres at the military district, army, divisional and regimental levels went to basic-level units to guide and enlighten them and to help them sum up their experiences and improve their skills, just as they had trained "shock platoons, companies, battalions and regiments" during the war years. Together with the fighters, the leading cadres braved wind and rain, scaled snow-covered mountain peaks and camped on the freezing ground. As a result, they trained many instructors in the "four capabilities" [ssu hui 0934 2585] and developed many "aces" and "ace detachments." After summing up the experiences of these "aces," they organized on-the-spot skill demonstrations so as to popularize the "aces'" deeds and experiences.

We were deeply moved when our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh personally summed up the teaching method of a company leader of a certain army. Highly appraising this teaching method, he submitted a report to Chairman Mao. With Chairman Mao's approval, this teaching method was popularized throughout the army. Thus, the fighters were given an example to follow and a target to achieve. As every fighter tried enthusiastically to catch up with the advanced, the mass military training movement surged ahead vigorously. As the teaching method of the company leader was popularized, tens of thousands of instructors with the "four capabilities" emerged. The experiences of a certain sharp-shooter were also popularized and thousands of persons were trained in line with these experiences. The popularization of the training of a certain "ace squad" was followed by the emergence of thousands of ace squads, platoons and battalions.

However, while the whole army was responding to Chairman Mao's great call for paying attention to popularization and was shipping up a mass military training movement to popularize the "aces," Lin Piao slanderously charged that "with the training of a few 'aces,' the majority of units have been cast aside." This charge was like a big knife cutting through the movement called for by Chairman Mao. It was quite clear that Lin Piao's spearhead of attack was directed not only at leading cadres at all levels but also at the great leader Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh.

Will improved skills reduce ideological awareness? "Improved skills will reduce ideological awareness," "When the satellite goes up to the sky the red flag will certainly fall to the ground"--these pieces of reactionary logic uttered by Lin Piao and the gang of four scarcely need refutation. Is it very easy to improve skills? Can great military skills be acquired without attaining a high level of consciousness in conducting military training for the revolution and without undergoing arduous training? When (Chen Kuan-yu) practiced night target-shooting, he fired 58 times in 100 seconds. All the bullets hit the target. Acquiring such a skill is undoubtedly difficult, but he did so after undergoing untold hardships.

In order to practice shooting in a kneeling position, (Chen Kuang-yu) knelt while attending class in the field. He also knelt when he ate his meals and watched movies. As a result, his knees became callused. Why did he do this? He said: "How can I defend the motherland if I don't acquire fighting skills? He added: "How can I live up to the expectations of the party and Chairman Mao if I don't acquire these skills? His feelings were very sincere and his spirit noble.

The "aces" who emerged during the mass military training movement had hearts as Red as (Chen Kuang-yu's) and had undergone the same hardships he had. In the past, we publicized their deeds and learned from them. We will publicize these deeds and learn from them again. We should rehabilitate these people, with confidence in its justness, and ask them to pass on their experiences so that they can make new contributions to the new mass military training movement.

Is military training aimed only at resolving technical and strategic problems? The military training of our proletarian army has always involved ideology, work style, techniques and tactics. Fighters must be trained to fear neither hardship nor death, overcome self-centeredness, cultivate a high sense of organization and discipline, and develop a courageous and unyielding combat spirit. Problems involving training must be dealt with through political education and through military training or other army activities.

The 1964 mass military training movement tempered and enhanced the whole army concerning ideology, work style, discipline, techniques and tactics. Employing a high degree of political consciousness, a fine work style, skillful techniques, and flexible tactics, the commanders and fighters were like small tigers. No one can deny that a vigorous and lively situation emerged in the whole army.

In short, the direction of the 1964 mass military training movement cannot be negated and movement's achievements should be reaffirmed. Of course, everything divides into two. It is not true that the movement had no shortcomings. Because of a lack of experience, a developing movement cannot be free of shortcomings. But these shortcomings occur during the course of advance. The shortcomings attracted the attention of all leaders and of the commanders and fighters who made serious efforts to overcome and correct them. Lin Biao seized upon the minor problems of the mass military training movement and deliberately exaggerated them, thus fully demonstrating the criminal intent of this careerist.

This is an important year for achieving marked success in grasping the key link and running the army well. Under the leadership of the wise leader and Supreme Commander Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, we must grasp firmly and well the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, grasp firmly and well the key link in military work--"it is necessary to consolidate the army" and "be prepared for fighting"--thoroughly repudiate the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in stifling the mass military training movement and undermining the military training of the army, clarify the line, principles, and policies with regard to military training, smash the mental shackles imposed on the people by Lin Biao and the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, emancipate our minds, fully mobilize the masses, and vigorously push military training forward with greater enthusiasm than was displayed in the 1964 mass military training movement. This must be accomplished in order to hasten the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

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CHENGDU REGIMENT IMPLEMENTS 1975 MILITARY COMMISSION GUIDELINES

OW240919Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Unattributed investigation report: "Rich Fruits of the Efforts To Consolidate the Army and Be Prepared for War--On the Party Committee of a Certain Regiment under the Chengdu PLA Units That Has Implemented the Guidelines of the 1975 Enlarged Meeting of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission"]

[Excerpts] The wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report at the 11th CCP National Congress: The gang of four "blocked the enforcement of the resolution adopted at the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in 1975. Their misdeeds were many. Their machinations, which were designed to oppose and disrupt the army and usurp its authority, were rebuffed by the PLA commanders and fighters." The party committee of a certain regiment under the Chengdu PLA units has been tested through this struggle.

Some years back, the regiment was also affected by the evil wind stirred up by the gang of four in opposing and disrupting the army. Its efforts in army building were sabotaged. Filled with anger, the regimental party committee was anxious to change the situation. At that point, the guidelines of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission were transmitted to the regiment. The party committee immediately organized its members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings "it is necessary to consolidate the army" and "be prepared for war" and the important speeches made by Vice Chairman Yeh and Teng at the meeting. Unable to control their excitement, they commented while studying: The two vice chairmen really know where the army's concerns lie, as if they had been here to personally look things over. The concerns are to vigorously grasp consolidation of the army and preparedness for war. Now our unit knows what its objective is.

A decision was soon adopted by the regimental party committee focusing on the consolidation of the leading body in accordance with the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. The party committee took the lead in checking all evil tendencies. There were immediate results throughout the barracks and many difficult, long-standing, large problems were effortlessly resolved.

The immense power that came from grasping the key link in consolidation and preparedness for war became clear to the regimental party committee when it conducted its year-end summing up. It thus went a step further with a new plan for 1976 for consolidating the army and preparing for war. The road of advance was tortuous. In the beginning of 1976, company-level training was initiated. In compliance with the demand of the enlarged Military Commission meeting that training be of strategic importance, the party committee announced the plan and goal of training for the entire year at the regiment's oath-taking rally. At that point, a cold wind swept down on it, bringing such fallacies as "a resurgence of the purely military approach," "a return of the capitalist military line," "to prepared for war means ignorance of the line and the negation of class struggle as the key link" and "consolidation means restoration." A suggestion was made that the leading body be consolidated again, and this time it centered on the question of whether the party committee should pay attention to training. This made all committee members see that whether training is good or bad makes a great difference when it comes to fighting a battle.

As long as social imperialism and imperialism are still present, war will break out one day. This means our army must be prepared for war at all times. It is not wrong to train the army to meet the needs of war. In that year, the regiment went through seven successive training exercises and 541 persons underwent training as backbone forces. In line with the requirement put forth by the enlarged Military Commission meeting that leading cadres in the army work at the company level as common soldiers, all nine standing members of the regimental party committee persisted in doing so. That year, despite various interference by the gang of four, all companies in the regiment assigned training tasks successfully completed those tasks for the whole year on schedule. They scored marks of fine or better on their general evaluation.

In accordance with the guidelines of the enlarged Military Commission meeting, the regimental party committee also vigorously grasped education in the army tradition. This regiment has a glorious history. In 1943 it won the honorable title "Model Regiment of Mass Work" conferred by the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Military Region. During the war of liberation it was attached to the 2d Field Army. In 1976 the party committee used the regimental history prepared by the regiment as a teaching material in educating the army men. But the gang of four went their own way to make false accusations in an attack against Vice Chairman Teng. Recorded in the regiment's history was the relevant data on and the instructions of the leaders of the 2d Field Army. All this data was kept intact, but some people were afraid that there might be some problems and suggested that the data be revised. To this, Deputy Political Commissar (Hu), who was a standing member on the party committee, replied: This is history. How can we arbitrarily revise it? That year the regiment as a whole contributed a total of over 50,000 work days of active participation in labor (? in the locality).

That year, the regimental party committee, again in accordance with the guidelines of the enlarged Military Commission meeting, also paid attention to the masses' well-being.

Finally came the victorious month of October during which the wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party in smashing the gang of four at one stroke. An upsurge was quickly whipped up throughout the regiment in exposing and criticizing the gang. With the movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and education in the "10 shoulds and 10 shouldn'ts" as impetus, the party committee led cadres and fighters in all-out revolutionary emulation campaigns carried out with seething enthusiasm. The guidelines of the 1975 enlarged Military Commission meeting were further implemented and an excellent situation prevailed in all fields of work as everyone tried to catch up with and surpass the others.

New problems, however, may arise under the new situation and thus efforts at consolidation must not be relaxed. For example, last summer the party committee found some companies worked overtime without paying any attention to integrating work with rest, and as a result cadres became impetuous and some evidence of disciplinary problems appeared. Following an analysis, the party committee discovered the root cause in itself. It found that because there was no definite goal for training, the training schedule had been expanded from one level down to another. As a result, another consolidation was carried out by the party committee.

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Reviewing the fighting course it has traversed in the past 2 or more years, the regimental party committee has come to the profound understanding that the guidelines of the 1975 enlarged Military Commission meeting fully embodied Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line and hit the gang of four where it hurt. When an army unit persists in implementing the guidelines of this meeting in an all-round way, it will be advancing with big strides along Chairman Mao's line for army building.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CORRESPONDENT ON BUILDING POWERFUL NAVY

CM251138Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent's newsletter: "Advance Along the Course Charted by Chairman Mao"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Under Chairman Mao's loving care and encouragement, the young People's Navy has persistently implemented Chairman Mao's military line and concept and distinguished itself in a series of naval engagements and air battles. With the cooperation of the army, air force and people's militia, the People's Navy has liberated all offshore islands with the exception of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, wiped out one group of intruding U.S.-Chiang special agents after another, and destroyed as well as damaged some 170 vessels and some 100 enemy planes, thus safeguarding the coastal areas, maritime transport and fishing operations of the motherland.

Soviet social imperialism immediately stepped forward after U.S. imperialism failed to strangle our People's Navy. With the dauntless spirit "only heroes can quell tigers and leopards," Chairman Mao resolutely smashed the scheme of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to gobble up China's Navy under the pretext of building a combined fleet. In 1959 when the Soviet revisionists recalled their experts from China and destroyed all reference data in a vain attempt to undermine our production of new-type vessels, Chairman Mao expressed our country's determination to build a powerful navy by relying on our own efforts.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES GANG'S ATTACK ON TENG

HKD10725Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Chang Min [1728 3046]: "An Analysis of the 'Analysis'"]

[Text] When the "gang of four" ran amuck, people had one taboo, i.e., they dared not talk about experience. In 1975, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping said that nothing should be done to harm the "experienced cadres." The "gang of four" were offended and flew into a rage. They published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY of May 1976 an article entitled "Analyzing Teng Hsiao-ping's Experience," which maliciously attacked Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping.

Entitled "Analysis," this article actually did not make an analysis but, adopting despicable means, made a simple comparison between the experience mentioned by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and the experience Lu Hsun talked about when he criticized the "empiricists" in his article "Hot Wind: Literary Ramblings No 39." They willfully offered farfetched explanations and leveled criticisms. Those who have read Lu Hsun's article know that the "empiricists" he criticized referred to the old remnant elements of the Ching Dynasty who staged restorationist activities after the 1911 revolution. [paragraph continues]

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These remnant elements made use of the "experience" of the overthrown Ching Dynasty to create public opinion for Yuan Shih-kai, who wanted to mount the throne. How could such experience be likened to the revolutionary experience of our revolutionary cadres as referred to by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping? But, the "Analysis" lumped them together arbitrarily and babbled that in talking about this experience Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was also "putting on shoes of the preceding dynasty and walking on the road to the preceding dynasty" and aimed at restoration and regression. Quoting and distorting Lu Hsun's words, it viciously remarked that Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping talked about this experience for the purpose of "sending the sedan chair of 'experience' to sincerely invite the unrepentant capitalist readers who 'could no longer endure coldness and were prepared to come down from the mountain' to form a 'restitution corps'" and for the purpose of "protecting the private interests of the 'remnant elements' of the preceding dynasty."

Under the cloak of the "revolutionary left," this so-called "criticism" in the "Analysis" brought out in its entirety the ultrarightist essence of the "gang of four" in opposing the party and socialism. The gang equated the revolutionary experience of the proletariat with the counterrevolutionary experience of the feudal dynasty and likened the revolutionary cadres of the proletariat to the "remnant elements of the preceding dynasty." Was the socialist China before the Great Cultural Revolution "the preceding dynasty"? Was the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party "the preceding dynasty"? What they said was nothing but the most vicious attack on the socialist new China and the Chinese Communist Party! Let us compare this fallacy with that advocated by the bourgeois rightists in 1957: Both were against the party and socialism and were bourgeois rightists. The only difference between them was that the rightists did not dare to act as recklessly, overtly and maliciously as the "gang of four."

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR FASTER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

HK010810Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Feb 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Chien Min (6929 2404): "The Rate of Industrial Development in Old Industrial Cities Can Be Greatly Stepped Up"]

[Summary] "In the past few years, the 'gang of four' basically prohibited people from talking about the speed of construction. Whoever talked about it was accused of 'restoring capitalism.' They ranted that 'they would rather have low speed of socialism than high speed of capitalism.' They laid down a rule, i.e., socialism could only be at a low speed and capitalism was bound to be at a high speed. This was entirely anti-Marxist nonsense. If the socialist system could not create greater labor productivity and higher speed in economic development than capitalism, would it mean that socialism was not as good as capitalism? This viewpoint was indeed reactionary."

Chungking Municipality was seriously ravaged by the "gang of four." Its production stagnated and even decreased during the years when the gang ran amuck. In the past year, the 6 million people of the municipality closely followed the party's strategic plan and firmly grasped the key link in building their city. "A bumper harvest was reaped in agriculture in the urban and suburban areas last year and total grain output was 10.9 percent greater than the preceding year. The state's annual plan for industrial production was fulfilled 58 days ahead of schedule, and total industrial output value was 38.3 percent greater than that of the preceding year, setting a record. [paragraph continues]

"In commerce, purchasing and sales were brisk, the market flourished, commodity prices were stable and the quality of services showed a marked improvement. Fiscal income increased by a large margin; it was 59.1 percent greater than the year before last. A prosperous scene appeared on the science and technology, education and culture fronts."

From the initial success in building Chungking, we learn that accelerating socialist construction is an acute political problem and we see more clearly the possibility of accelerating socialist construction. Last year's total industrial output value was 15 percent greater than in 1975, the record year. This shows that when we have overcome the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four's" revisionist line, it is entirely possible to accelerate socialist construction.

What should be done to accelerate its industrial development? In light of our experience last year, we have the following suggestions.

"I. Smash the Mental Fetters and Liberate the Mind"

In the past few years the reactionary fallacies spread by the "gang of four" on the question of construction were like fetters trammeling the minds of some comrades. The questions of right and wrong in line confused by the "gang of four" have been clarified in the past year. But some comrades are still overcome with fear and dare not march in broad strides toward socialism.

Until the mental fetters the "gang of four" imposed on people have been completely smashed, it is impossible to liberate the minds and develop our city's industries at a high speed.

"The 'gang of four' maliciously said that in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution the industrial front was 'dominated by the sinister line.' We should bravely confirm that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was constantly in predominance on the industrial front in those years and that Liu Shao-chi's revisionism was only interference and an obstacle.

"The 'gang of four' vilified the leading cadres on the industrial front as 'capitalist roaders,' the engineers and technicians as 'reactionary technical authorities' and 'people of the stinking ninth category,' and the veteran workers, old model workers and advanced producers as 'those with vested interests,' 'labor aristocrats' and 'dependents of the capitalist roaders.' We say loudly that in carrying out socialist revolution and construction we must closely rely on the working class and that the overwhelming majority of the cadres on the industrial front and the engineers and technicians are good or relatively good, follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and have made enormous contributions toward the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

"The 'gang of four' slandered grasping production as 'putting vocational work in command.' We should determinedly confirm that a factory or industrial enterprise which stresses production and takes fulfillment of its production plan as the center under the premise of putting politics in command carries out Chairman Mao's instructions and upholds the basic principles of historical materialism.

"The 'gang of four' wholly negated enterprise management, rules and regulations. We should resolutely confirm all these. We must uphold and carry forward our experience of strengthening enterprise management and strictly enforcing the reasonable rules and regulations.

"The 'gang of four' disparaged the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.' We should firmly point out that 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work' is a socialist principle that must be upheld without fail.

"The 'gang of four' viciously remarked that an enterprise which accumulated funds for the state 'put profits in command.' We should bravely confirm that accumulating funds is a valuable contribution to the state, the people and the socialist cause, and that an enterprise makes a greater contribution by accumulating more funds and should be praised and encouraged for doing so.

"The 'gang of four' babbled that those digging into technology for the revolutionary cause were following the 'road of bourgeois specialists.' We should say with confidence that learning science and digging into technology for the revolution's sake is needed for the four modernizations and means taking the road to being both Red and expert and that we will follow this road unwaveringly."

Only in this way will it be possible to orient the line correctly, to distinguish between right and wrong and between merits and mistakes. Only in this way will people be able to liberate their minds, carry out socialism vigorously and develop the national economy at a high speed.

"II. Launch an Overall Rectification by Grasping the Exposure and Criticism of the 'Gang of Four' as a Key Link"

In the past few years the several sinister lieutenants of the "gang of four" in Chungking set up a bourgeois network and threw the enterprises into confusion. Without smashing this network, productive forces could not be liberated. "Last year, we firmly grasped the key link of exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four.' In light of the actual conditions in Chungking, we smashed this bourgeois factional network of the gang, hit at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and at the capitalist forces and reorganized the leading groups, thereby bringing about quick development in production, construction and various branches of work. Facts show that the great political struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' is a motivating force promoting various branches of work." In the coming year, we must continue to act in the same way and relentlessly demolish the social basis of the "gang of four."

The reactionary fallacies and perverted deeds of the "gang of four" in the past few years have seriously corroded our party and the contingent of workers and hindered the development of production. On the industrial front, we must combine party consolidation and rectification with reorganization of enterprises and carry out the party's various policies. We must reorganize the leading bodies at all levels so they are capable of vigorously carrying out socialism and quickly developing production. In reorganizing an enterprise, it is particularly necessary to improve its management and build various managerial systems, with the system of personal responsibility as the center.

"III. Vigorously Improve Production Skills by Taking the Road of Tapping Potentials and Making Technical Innovations and Transformation"

Because of the serious sabotage by the "gang of four" in the past few years many trades and enterprises have yet to reach their production peaks. Some economic and technical targets have also fallen behind the advanced domestic level. "Take, for example, the rate between the fixed assets and the production value. If we can increase the production value of every 10,000 yuan of fixed assets to the highest possible level in our municipality, the total industrial output value of the whole city in 1 year will increase about 20 percent. Judging by the labor productivity of all workers in the municipality, if the average annual output value of each worker can increase to the highest possible level of our municipality, the total industrial output value of the whole municipality will increase about 10 percent. Judging by its use, productive capacity at present has not attained the designed level. [paragraph continues]

"For example, only 60 to 70 percent of the productive capacity of such heavy industries as iron and steel refining and coal mining was used in 1977, and the utility rate of the equipment for the machine building and chemical industry was not very high. This shows that the 'buoyance' of production in an old city like Chungking has not been exhausted and there are still great potentials."

In light of past and present conditions in Chungking's industries, industrial development should be sped up mainly by tapping potentials, making technical innovations, forming a technical network and eliminating backwardness, instead of by building new projects. Enterprises that have failed to develop their productive capacity to the designed level should reach their target in 1 or 2 years. All enterprises that have developed their productive capacity to the designed level should unfold mass technical innovation and transformation activities and create a new production level. All trades and enterprises that have to make up their deficiencies should increase their productive capacity by tapping potentials and conducting technical innovations.

"IV. Break Down Barriers Between Enterprises and Trades and Organize Socialist Coordination

"In the past few years we organized large-scale coordination among the trades and enterprises dealing with machine building and other undertakings. Without building a new factory, they manufactured more than 3,000 "Shancheng brand" trucks. Last year, we again organized large-scale coordination among these trades and enterprises. Again, without building a new factory, they produced more than 3,000 hand-support tractors. Facts vividly show that large-scale coordination can generate new productive forces."

Judging from the industrial base in our municipality, there are great possibilities for organizing large-scale socialist coordination. It is also possible to form some production companies to turn out certain kinds of products by organizing large-scale, chain-like coordination regarding raw materials, semifinished products and whole products. In undertaking some major projects of scientific research, making major innovations in production skills and carrying out research or experiments on top-notch products, it is more necessary to organize large-scale coordination so that all will work with concerted efforts to overcome difficulties.

"V. Integrate Industry With Agriculture and Cities With the Countryside so as To Develop Agriculture in Urban and Suburban Areas as Well as Industry at the County and Commune Levels

"Experience over many years has shown time and again that in a place where industry is developed, attention should be paid to developing agriculture. An industrial city should also carry out agriculture on a large scale and develop agriculture in its suburban areas.

"In the past few years, as a result of the interference and sabotage of the 'gang of four,' farming in our municipality's outskirts and industries at the county and commune levels remained in a very backward state and lagged far behind the needs of speedy industrial development. As long as this situation exists, industrial development will be impeded and high speed impossible. The only way out is to resolutely develop farming in the municipality's outskirts and industries at the county and commune levels. An urgent task at present is to quickly establish a system of industries that will aid farming and develop the county and commune-operated industries in light of the target of basically accomplishing farm mechanization in 1980 and to equip farmers with advanced techniques so that farming can develop at a high speed. [paragraph continued]

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"Particular attention should be paid to doing a good job in the mechanized and semimechanized raising of pigs and chickens, breeding freshwater fish and building Base areas supplying meats, eggs, fish, vegetables and other nonstaples for residents in the urban and mining areas, in order to guarantee the urban residents' needs and to promote the continuous development of industrial production."

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON MALPRACTICE IN KUCHENG COUNTY

OW230520Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "How Can Party Discipline and State Law Be Violated?"--date not given]

[Text] The major reform of the student recruitment system for schools of higher learning has been warmly supported by the people throughout the country. All Communist Party members and party cadres, particularly the leading cadres, must resolutely support and set an example in implementing the new student recruitment system.

But Ma Lien-pao, secretary of the Kucheng County, Hopei Province, party committee and chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee, did just the opposite. Such malpractices, if not resolutely checked, will lead to failure in fulfilling our goal of reforming the student recruitment system and render meaningless our pledge to restore and carry forward the party's good traditions and work style.

The article says: The case of lawbreaking in Kucheng County makes us realize the urgency of rectifying the party's work style. The malpractices committed by Ma Lien-pao on behalf of his daughter could not have been carried out by himself. There must have been many other people who assisted him in the whole series of malpractices during his daughter's application, examination and preliminary screening. Some of them, cowed by their superior's authority, disregarded their own duty and violated party discipline and state laws and did what they could to comply with their superior's illegal requests, instead of resolutely rejecting and criticizing his demands. Other persons, trying to please influential people, offered advice to their superior. These people, as long as they could please their superior, resorted to despicable acts. Still other persons also seized the opportunity to do something illegal to benefit their own children.

Thus, we can see how seriously the gang of four undermined the party's work style and corroded the party. Our party's strict disciplinary actions for cases like this are for the purpose of resolutely checking such unhealthy bourgeois tendencies.

The article says: At present, the work of student recruitment for schools of higher learning is in the final stage of accepting new students. All cadres and teachers who are involved with this task must, from beginning to end, do a good job in fulfilling this sacred task entrusted to them by the party Central Committee. Any malpractices discovered in the various stages of student recruitment must be handled seriously and strictly. Students who are involved in irregularities and students who are admitted "through the back door" will be disqualified for admission, once their misdeeds have been proved. Even those who already have been enrolled must be sent back to where they came from.

PEOPLE'S DAILY PRAISES SCHOOL'S WAGE READJUSTMENT ASSESSMENT

HK010152Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 17 Feb 78 p 4 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Assessment Results in Unity, Style and Work Enthusiasm-- The Antirevisionist Road Secondary School of Peking Municipality Does a Good Job of Wage Readjustment Assessment"]

[Text] "Assessment Results in Unity, Style and Work Enthusiasm." This is what the teachers and workers of the Antirevisionist Road Secondary School of Peking Municipality said of the moving scene that has appeared in its wage readjustment assessment.

When the wage readjustment assessment started in this school, due to the relatively large number of teachers and workers with low wages after many years of work and due to only a part of these workers' being able to receive wage readjustments, the question arose as to who should be nominated to be among the few to receive a wage readjustment. The party branch and certain backbone teachers were seriously studying the problem. Suddenly, two teachers, Lu Chun-yu and Yang Tung-liang, suggested of their own accord that their names be struck from the list. Teacher Lu Chun-yu said: "As teachers, we have always taught the students to put the interests of others before their own. We should practice what we preach. Though not a party member, I should set for myself the requirements of a party member. What should we bear in mind, as far as honor and remuneration are concerned? We should first think of the state and of others." Lu Chun-yu's and Yang Tung-liang's good idea and good style aroused a quick response among the masses. But individuals said in private that this was "talking big" and "angling for fame and wealth."

How should such a phenomenon be treated? The school called a party branch meeting. Stress was laid on discussing such points as: Should teachers Lu's and Yang's idea and style be energetically promoted? How can we put politics in command and put thinking first in the handling of this wage readjustment matter? The party branch decided to call a meeting of party members. Stress was laid on discussing such points as: In regard to material rewards, how should a Communist Party member play an exemplary vanguard role? How can we restore the party's good traditions and develop the communist style? How can we bring about unity, style and work enthusiasm through assessment? At the party members' general meeting, everyone spoke enthusiastically. Party branch Deputy Secretary Comrade Chen Shou-ching, who started working in 1949, said: "I have a long work record, yet it only means that I have benefited more by the party's training. The party kept me on the payroll while I continued studies all the way from the quick-method workers and peasants secondary school to the post-graduate level. As far as contributions to society are concerned, it can never be said that the work assigned to me by the party is a greater contribution than that from a comrade on the forefront. What I do is my job. To do more is the duty of a Communist Party member. This gives one no ground for asking for higher pay. The party requires us to think more of others than of ourselves. In the war years, it was a party tradition to put other comrades' lives above one's own. In peaceful surroundings, we should spare others what is hard to take." She resolutely had her name removed from the list.

Party branch member Comrade Chiao Kuei-pao said: "In light of the excellent situation prevailing throughout the country and in our school, I firmly believe that under the leadership of Chairman Hua our country will have achieved the four modernizations 22 years from now. As long as we work hard and the country is prosperous and powerful, the people's economic level can surely be raised considerably. The current wage readjustment should favor those comrades who are relatively hard up."

With heightened awareness, the party members and backbone elements gave full play to their exemplary vanguard role. At a school-wide general meeting of teachers and workers, all of them exchanged ideas and insights and talked freely and animatedly. The meeting was a lively affair. Teacher Chiang Chuan-hui presented "four contrasts." She said: "The first contrast: Before liberation, my father worked alone with six children to support. To say nothing of college education, making a living was a problem. After liberation, a state scholarship enabled me to go through college. Now I must count my blessings. The second contrast: At the time of the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," my husband was branded a counterrevolutionary and I suffered the disgrace of a counterrevolutionary's relative. At that time, an act of patriotism was considered a crime. Teaching students was no exception. It was Chairman Hua who gave our whole family a new lease on political life. Had Chairman Hua not smashed the "gang of four," we would not be what we are today. I am just as happy without the benefit of a readjustment. The third contrast is between others' contributions and mine: I have a long way to go to meet the party's requirements. The fourth contrast has to do with financial circumstances: All my children have grown up. Many comrades need money more badly."

After this wage readjustment assessment, the communist style of the teachers and workers of the school has been developed considerably. Their ideological outlook has undergone a complete change. A teacher said: "Wages could not be further from my mind now. What troubles me is to make my state of mind keep up with changing times." Another said: "This education to me. I have seen how the party's glorious traditions are being restored. The party members have given play to their exemplary vanguard role. The ties between the party and the masses have been further cemented. I see a bright future ahead."

[Editor's postscript:] "A New Spiritual Outlook"

Many good ideas and good styles in wage readjustment assessment have appeared in the Anti-revisionist Road Secondary School of Peking. Between teachers, it is a case of putting others' interests before one's own. Between the leadership and the masses, it is a case of putting the masses before the leadership. This ideological style of putting others' interests before one's own has reflected a new change being witnessed in the spiritual outlook of educational workers in the struggle to grasp the key link in running the school well after the smashing of the "gang of four."

Among secondary and primary school teachers, a fairly large number of comrades are not receiving high wages. When the "four pests" were running wild, like workers on other fronts, they were spiritually suppressed and did not receive such concern as they deserved in life. With the "gang of four" smashed, the masses of cadres and people are ecstatic. The decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to readjust the wages of a portion of workers gives full expression to the party's concern for workers and teachers. Inspired by the excellent situation throughout the country, the teachers and workers of the Antirevisionist Road Secondary School have increased their confidence in the proper handling of the proletarian educational cause. In regard to material rewards, they let other comrades benefit at their own expense and think nothing of themselves, so that the assessment has resulted in unity, style and work enthusiasm. Their assessment activity is a very good education and a great inspiration to the whole body of teachers and workers.

NEW PRIMARY, MIDDLE SCHOOL CURRICULUM TO BE INTRODUCED

OW270746Y Peking NCNA in English 0726 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chinese primary and middle school students will now have a more balanced curriculum to help them develop morally, intellectually and physically. In an interview with the KWANOMING DAILY, a leading member of the Ministry of Education explained the required courses.

The teaching of politics is important for the moral education of the students. This course acquaints students with the basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Pupils in the fourth and fifth years will study communist ideology and thus gain political understanding. Middle school students will study historical development and the basic concepts of proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, political economy and dialectical materialism. These studies will include chapters from the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung".

Cultural courses will give the students basic knowledge and skills in the natural and social sciences, laying a solid foundation for their future studies and work. The teaching programme stresses mathematics and the Chinese language and foreign languages. Physics, chemistry, geography, history, biology and elementary natural science will be compulsory courses. In the past few years, these were not given due attention because of disruption by the gang of four.

In studying the Chinese language, the students will be guided to develop their ability to read and write compositions. Pupils in primary schools will master the commonly used Chinese characters. Middle school students will read more literary works, including ancient Chinese classics and translations of works by foreign writers. They will also study grammar, rhetoric and logic, so that they will be able to use the Chinese language correctly.

The mathematics courses will strengthen teaching of basic theory and methods of calculation. Right from the beginning, the pupils will be acquainted with modern developments in this field. Pupils in primary schools and students in middle schools are both expected to raise their level in mathematics. Foreign language courses will start from the third year of primary school. Middle school graduates will have a fairly good foundation in one foreign language. As there are not enough foreign language teachers, these courses will first be taught in selected schools.

The course in physics will teach the fundamentals of modern science and technology. The students will acquire skills in experimentation and scientific approach and methods. The chemistry course will cover elements, compounds, basic theory, the structure of matter, basic knowledge of chemicals for industrial and agricultural production and the ability to do chemical experiments. Physical culture and sports will help the students to keep in good health, and a course on health will be restored.

The Ministry of Education official pointed that these courses have been specified in accordance with the ten-year teaching programme for standardized primary and middle schools released not long ago. The aim is to give the students a solid moral, intellectual and physical basis to meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and to train qualified workers for the state and qualified students for institutions of higher learning.

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SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY TO ENROLL POSTGRADUATES

OW281228Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has decided to enroll postgraduate students from different parts of China this year so as to train Red and expert personnel in philosophy and the social sciences and a large number of Marxist theoretical workers as soon as possible. The candidates will register for the examination in March. A preliminary examination will be given in May and the main examination in June. Those admitted will start their studies in September.

The Institute of Philosophy will enroll postgraduates in the following specialties: dialectical and historical materialism, history of Marxist philosophy, history of Chinese philosophy, history of Western philosophy, ethics, logic and contemporary foreign philosophy.

The Institute of Economy will enroll postgraduates in political economy, industrial economy and history of Chinese economy.

The Institute of World Economy will enroll postgraduates in economic theory, the economies of the first, second and third worlds and world economic statistics.

The Institute of Literature will enroll postgraduates in aesthetics, modern and contemporary Chinese literature and history of ancient literature.

The Institute of Languages will enroll postgraduates in modern Chinese, contemporary Chinese, comparative English and Chinese grammar, dialects of the Chinese language, experimental phonetics and computer translation.

The Institute of History will enroll postgraduates in the history of the dynasties of China before 1840, each dynasty comprising one course, the history of various schools of thought in China, the history of Chinese historiography, the history of China's foreign relations, China's ancient manuscripts and archives and the archaic language of Hsihsia (1038-1227).

The Institute of Archeology will enroll postgraduates in archeology of the Neolithic Age (the New Stone Age) and in archeology of northeast China.

The Institute of Law will enroll postgraduates in the theory of state and law, constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, criminal procedures, history of the Chinese legal system, history of Chinese political and legal thought, international law and maritime law.

The Institute of World Religion will enroll postgraduates in the studies of Christianity, Buddhism, Islamism and Taoism.

The Institute of Nationalities will enroll postgraduates in the history of China's minority nationalities and the languages of China's minority nationalities.

Qualifications for the candidates include: Sound political ideology, college graduate educational level or the equivalent, some specialized knowledge, some knowledge of foreign languages and some ability in research work and writing. They will be enrolled from among outstanding workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, middle school graduates and research workers, teachers and other administrative workers, who are in good health and less than 35 years of age.

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Scholars of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will be in charge of teaching the postgraduates. They include Kou Wai-lu, Lu Shu-hsiang, Went Tu-chien, Ho Lin and Jen Chi-yu.

EDUCATION MINISTRY LISTS 88 'KEY' UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES

OW010902Y Peking NCNA in English 0836 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Education has decided to list 88 higher educational institutions as the first group of key or pilot universities and colleges for the whole country. Sixty of the 88 held this position before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and this function is now restored to them. Concentration on key universities and colleges which play a pilot role is an effective means of raising the quality of education to train personnel rapidly for socialist revolution and construction. Under this plan, a number of representative universities and colleges of various kinds enroll students with a superior educational level. Key schools also have more competent faculties and better teaching facilities, while the state gives them aid in reference books and teaching equipment.

The State Council passed a report on this subject by the Ministry of Education and urged key universities and colleges to strive to bring their teaching and scientific research up to advanced world standards. This is a significant part of the program to make China a powerful socialist country with a modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century.

The Ministry of Education report points out that in the course of the revolution in education, key schools and non-key schools must help each other forward, so that more and more institutions of higher learning will be listed as key schools. Their function is to sum up the experience of universal education in order to raise the standards on that basis and, at the same time, to use their own advanced experience as a guide for universal education.

Among these key institutions are Peking University, Putan University in Shanghai, Nankai University in Tientsin, Nanking University, Shantung University and Sinkiang University. There are also science and poly-technical colleges--Tsinghua University in Peking, Chiao Tung University in Sian, Tungchi University in Shanghai, the University of Science and Technology, the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute and the Taching Petroleum Institute. Key agricultural and forestry institutes include the Yunnan Forestry Institute, the Kiangsi Communist Labour University and Tachai Agricultural College.

RESEARCH ON FARM MACHINERY INCREASES

OW010756Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--China completed research on more than 100 varieties of farm machines in 1977. The research work and initial production of the major machines needed for basic mechanization of China's agriculture in 1960 have been completed.

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Scientists have undertaken research by dividing the country into nine different categories, according to terrain, climate and other agricultural conditions. This includes the paddy fields of the Yangtze-Huai river plain in east China, ridge culture on the northeast China plain, paddy fields in southeast China's hilly areas, mountainous area farming on the Yunnan-Kweichow plateau and farming the loess highlands in northwest China.

Mechanization of paddy field cultivation is a major topic in China's agricultural research. Mechanized plough boats manufactured by Hupeh Province, in central China, can be used with the required equipment, to plough, harrow, transplant and harvest in muddy paddy fields. These boats are now being popularized in southern China. Peasants in southern China devised the method of using a boat in the paddy fields, trailing the needed implements. Engineers, using this idea, designed the present motor-driven plough boat. Agro-technicians in Mienyang County of Hupeh Province designed a simplified plough boat made of wood instead of steel.

About a year ago China started to apply advanced methods, including computers, in agricultural research and design. More than 1,700 agricultural machinery research institutes at central, provincial, prefectural and county levels have been set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's 1959 instruction that research institutes should be set up in every province, prefecture and county. Two-thirds of the more than 2,000 counties in China have agricultural research institutes, and many farm machinery plants and rural people's communes have their own research groups.

The agricultural machinery research institutes at prefectural and county levels mainly study, manufacture, introduce and popularize farm tools suitable to local conditions, while institutes at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels concentrate efforts on comprehensive research; that is, theory, study and manufacture of new products.

Research on basic theory of agricultural machinery and technical exchanges were strengthened in 1977. A dozen scientific symposiums and conferences for technical exchange were held last year. Valuable contributions to the basic theory of agricultural mechanization were made in papers presented at the conference held in Peking last November. Among these was "A Study of the Moldboard Surface Represented by Inclined Moving Lines," which summed up the good points of Chinese ploughs used in the past as well as the present, particularly the plough for paddy fields now popular in southern China. Other important papers included "The Distribution of China's Soil and Its Relationship to Cultivation," "The Development of Simulation Theory," "A Study of Traction Devices in Paddy Fields" and "Use of the Finite Element Method in Analysis of Structural Strength of Agricultural Machinery."

Prepared by the research institutes of agricultural mechanization, over 50 publications are available throughout the country to exchange academic and technical experience and popularize advanced experience. Among them is the national magazine AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION, with a circulation of more than 150,000.

ANHWEI PARTY SCHOOL BEGINS FIRST ACADEMIC TERM

HK261655Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The opening ceremony of the first academic term of the party school of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee was held recently. Ku Che-hsin, Chao Shou-i, Liu Lien-min and Cheng Kuang-hua, responsible comrades of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Comrade Chao Shou-i, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and principal of the party school of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech.

"The opening of the party school of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee is a great joyous event in the political life of party members in Anhwei. In the past few years, interference and sabotage by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei in regard to the party school were very great. In 1969 gang of four agents in Anhwei ordered the party school of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee disbanded and replaced it with so-called 'study courses.' They turned them into positions for pushing the counter-revolutionary political program of the gang of four and into their tools for usurping party and state power, for forming gangs and factions and for restoring capitalism.

"After the smashing of the gang of four and the arrival of the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on solving the leadership problems of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and in accordance with the decision of the CCP Central Committee on doing a good job of running party schools at all levels, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee immediately restored the party school of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee. It has also strengthened leadership, carried out rectification and done much work to allow the school to be opened at an early date."

In his speech at the opening ceremony Comrade Chao Shou-i referred to building the party amid struggles and pointed out: "The urgent task in building the party in Anhwei is to restore and carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style, which were sabotaged by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, in the great political struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four."

He said: "In the east, west, south, north and the center, the party exercises leadership over everything. In grasping the key link in running the country, we must first grasp the key link in running the party, and this is to rectify and strengthen our party organizations in the current great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. This is the fundamental guarantee which spurs our various causes to forge ahead. Once we grasp this link, we have grasped the principal contradiction of the overall situation."

When referring to the tasks and orientation of the party school, Comrade Chao Shou-i pointed out: "The party school is an important position for cultivating cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao always attached importance to the task of cultivating cadres and to party school work. Boiled down, the building of the party under the dictatorship of the proletariat is to generally and penetratingly arm the whole party with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, particularly with Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Studying theory and conducting rectification of the style of work are important measures for realizing this objective."

On behalf of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, he demanded people resolutely respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's great call and launch a party-wide study emulation on Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to see who is doing a comparatively better job of studying.

Comrade Chao Shou-i pointed out: "In running the party school, we must proceed from reality and carry forward the revolutionary style of study of integrating theory with practice. Our objectives are to boost agriculture, the foundation of the national economy of Anhwei, within 3 years and to do a good job of rectifying the Anhwei party's organization and work style. To fulfill the glorious task of the party's rectification and work style, we are resolved to train, by rotation through the party school, within 2 or 3 years, all the leading cadres at and above the level of Standing Committee members of county CCP committees in Anhwei. This way we shall strengthen the party spirit of our cadres and enhance their work style, thus fulfilling the various combat tasks assigned to us by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

"At present, we must attach particularly great importance to the question of the party's work style. We must make use of the weapons of criticism and self-criticism to expose and criticize all vicious winds and work styles which violate the party's excellent traditions. We must resolutely break away from the old ideology, traditions and work style and do a good job of rectifying our work style."

Comrade Chao Shou-i pointed out in conclusion: "The teaching plans of the party school must adhere to the principle of 'fewer but more concise.' They should persistently take study of original works and self-study as their main concerns. They must create a lively atmosphere of study and resolutely implement the principle of 'letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend.' Truth will be increasingly better understood through repeated argument. We must permit differing views on the question of theory. People must be allowed to argue boldly and voice freely their own ideas. They must adhere to the truth and correct mistakes. They must not beat with sticks, brand with labels or grab pig tails."

After Comrade Chao Shou-i's speech, Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, also delivered a speech to encourage the students. Representatives of students and the teaching staff also spoke at the opening ceremony.

The students studying this term are leading cadres at and above county level and most of them have comparatively rich experiences in revolutionary practice. During the 3-month program they will study theory and conduct rectification of work style, concentrating on party building. They are going to seriously solve problems of impurity in ideology, organization and work style caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, correct right and wrong in line, ideology and theory upset by the gang of four, strengthen the building of the party and contribute to grasping the key link in running Anhwei.

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ANHUI DAILY URGES 'BOOST' IN SPRING FARMING PRODUCTION

HK280150Y Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 78 HK

[ANHUI DAILY 26 February editorial: "Take Production as the Central Task and Do a Good Job of Spring Farming"]

[Summary] "It is definitely imperative for rural areas, factories, mines and enterprises to take production as the central task. This is as easily understood as the fact that schools must cultivate talented people and hospitals must cure patients. However, Lin Biao and the gang of four forcefully obstructed and interfered with production, reversed right and wrong and stopped at nothing to throw the country into chaos, thus sabotaging various socialist undertakings.

"This is an important year for grasping the key link in running the country well and for achieving great success in 3 years. To develop the revolutionary situation, we must quickly promote agriculture and strive to achieve great increases in agricultural production this year. This is also the urgent wish of the masses." We must fully understand the significance and urgency of developing agriculture at high speed and the rightfulness of reaping a bumper harvest this year and of quickening the pace of agricultural development. In accord with the demand for developing agriculture at high speed, we must do a good job of this year's spring farming production.

"At present, we must consider spring farming and sowing as the current central task in the rural areas and thoroughly do a good job of tightly grasping it. All other work must be subordinated to production and should not obstruct production. Agricultural production is highly seasonal. It is very important that we do not miss the farming season. During this very busy season, we must go all out, not miss the farming season and boost production in a big way. Otherwise, we will miss the farming season, production will become passive and we will be divorced from the masses. Thus, during spring farming production, we must give all-round consideration to and make good arrangements for various rural tasks. In particular, we must get a good grasp on the central task of production. All other tasks and activities obstructing production must be slowed down and stopped if possible. We absolutely must not do everything at the same time or disperse our forces.

"Stressing production as the central task does not mean we can relax in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Exposing and criticizing the gang of four is the key link to various tasks. We must grasp the key link to promote everything else and do a very good job of integrating revolution with production. We must continue to penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and expose and gang of four's nature of being false leftists and genuine rightists. It is imperative to do a good job of the movement to criticize one thing and to strike at two and to deal blows at sabotage activities of class enemies and at assaults of bourgeois forces. We must further correct the orientation and road of agricultural development, penetratingly conduct the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country and do an even better job of advancing spring farming production.

"We must adhere to the principle of doing what is suitable to the particular time and the local situation in the management of applying additional manure to the wheat fields, in farming preparations for early rice, miscellaneous grain and industrial crops, and in the arrangement of the year's production.

"Agricultural production is a struggle against nature. Due to different natural conditions in various places and to special features and different kinds of growing conditions of various agricultural crops, we must plant crops according to local conditions such as soil, weather, water resources and labor at that time. Only by so doing can we reach the target of increasing production.

"In the past few years, the gang of four's agents in our province arbitrarily sabotaged this principle of guiding agricultural production, issued blind orders and treated everything the same way. Their pernicious influence was very extensive. Production in some places was thus greatly affected."

In the struggle to reap a bumper harvest this year, we must thoroughly eliminate the gang of four's remnant poison. It is necessary to persistently proceed from reality and to thoroughly respect the self-determination of production teams. While formulating and implementing production plans, we must implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and developing in an all-round way. We must correctly combine the principle of adhering to state plans and guidance with the principles of seeking the truth from facts and of doing what is suitable to local conditions.

"We must be good at summing up experiences in reaping a bumper harvest and get a good grasp on the special features of various districts and units in reaping a bumper harvest. It is imperative to closely integrate those traditional methods which are comparatively better with new scientific measures. We must fully mobilize the masses, adapt to local conditions and formulate effective measures for increasing production.

"Policies and tactics are the life of the party. Earlier, our province's rural areas vigorously propagated and implemented the regulation on carrying out the present rural economic policy formulated by the provincial party committee. They greatly enhanced the spontaneity of cadres in implementing the party's policies and the activism of commune members in achieving high yields, and effectively promoted winter production.

"However, development is very uneven. In some places there are certain obstacles to implementing policies. Therefore, in spring farming leaders of various places must continue to grasp implementing the party's rural policies as a major issue so that the policies will truly be implemented at every basic level. We must actively do work in keeping with the party's policies and resolutely refuse to do work violating party policies.

"At present, we must pay particular attention to concentrating on spring farming production and further implement the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. We must do a good job of assessing work and allotting work points and overcome the tendency toward egalitarianism. It is imperative to do a good job of managing the production system and of establishing a set of reasonable management systems. We must fully tap labor potential and make reasonable arrangements for the use of manpower. It is essential to educate commune members in overcoming the tendency towards capitalism, to mobilize the labor force which has gone elsewhere to quickly return to rural areas and to guarantee enough manpower for the frontline of spring farming."

The key to doing a good job of fighting the first battle of spring farming production lies in strengthening party leadership. Leading cadres at all levels must closely follow the new situation of developing agriculture at high speed and further revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

They must lead the masses of cadres to go deep into the frontline of production. In particular, they must take the lead in participating in collective productive labor. They must show concern for the people's living and organize various trades and professions to greatly support agriculture and spring farming.

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE HELD IN FUKIEN ON SPRING FARMING

HK010335Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Feb 78 JK

[Summary] "On the evening of 26 February the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to mobilize and formulate plans for spring farming. Comrade Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided. Comrade Hsu Ya, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, gave a speech. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Wu Hung-hsiang and Wang Yen and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices attended the conference."

After affirming the great achievements scored by the masses of peasants throughout the province last year and hailing the present excellent situation in agriculture, the conference urged the people to pay attention to the following:

"1. We must continue to tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and continue to take the mass movement to 'criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three' as the powerful impetus for doing a good job of spring farming." We must do a good job in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and all its manifestations on the agriculture front. We must also expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and persistently continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must support leading cadres in the countryside and promote agricultural production. We must truly learn from Tachai in agriculture and implement the policy of "distribution according to work done."

"2. We must seriously study the communique of the second plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the important documents of the Fifth NPC that will be published so as to make them a powerful impetus for our work, especially spring farm work."

3. We must really grasp well the following urgent and important work in spring farming: 1) farmland capital construction work; 2) field management of barley and wheat, and; 3) accumulation of fertilizer.

4. We must do a good job of year-end distribution so as to mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of people.

"5. We must further strengthen leadership over spring farming. Leadership groups at all levels must work hard and grasp spring farm work well. The top three leaders of party committees at all levels must personally grasp spring farming in order to concentrate leadership and thinking. At present, leadership organizations at all levels, including the leading comrades of industrial departments, must organize and send the strong cadres, led by responsible comrades, to the basic units to seriously inspect the problems--the problems arising from the movement to 'criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three,' the completion of the farmland capital construction task, problems arising from spring farming, etc.--and help the people solve them.

"The cadres who go to the basic units must deeply go to the frontline of spring farming to participate and take the lead in production and carry out the 'three togethers' with the masses of commune members. In regard to important measures in spring farming, we must discuss them with, and rely on, the masses."

The conference also called on party members, CYL members, revolutionary cadres, poor and lower peasants and the masses of commune members in the countryside throughout the province to swing into action and do a good job of spring farming.

FUKIEN DAILY on Agriculture

HK010400Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 28 February editorial: "Ride the East Wind of the Fifth NPC and Carry Out Spring Farming in a Big Way"]

[Summary] Doing a good job of spring farming is very important for achieving great success in grasping the key link in running the country. After the smashing of the gang of four, the masses of cadres and people throughout our province are now in high spirits and ready to swing into spring farming in a big way.

"In order to do a good job of spring farming we must take greeting the Fifth NPC and the movement to 'criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three' as the powerful impetus." The holding of the Fifth NPC is an important event in the political life of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and it will lead us in advancing toward the four modernizations. It is also a powerful impetus for promoting agricultural development. "We must seriously study the documents of the Fifth NPC, resolutely implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and do a good job of spring farming so as to score outstanding results to greet the Fifth NPC."

We must also conduct the mass movement to "criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three" and deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Fukien in sabotaging work in the countryside. "Through deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four's ultrarightist line, we must correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in an all-round way, continue to fully mobilize the people to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Fukien in restoring capitalism, relentlessly strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at capitalist forces and correct the orientation and road for agricultural development. We must resolutely act in accordance with party policy in the countryside.

"Party committees at all levels must inspect year-end distribution work. In spring farming, we must especially pay attention to implementing the policy of 'doing one's best and distribution according to work done,' rectify labor management, establish and strengthen the system of responsibility in production and implement fixed production quotas management. We must really evaluate work done and calculate work points according to labor quantity and in a reasonable way do a good job of labor, remuneration, establish the system of equal pay for equal work between men and women, and implement the principle of 'more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work.' We must also guarantee payment in distribution. We must correct the situation of excessive outside labor, of excessive non-productive personnel, of excessive nonproductive work and of [word indistinct], strive to lighten the burden of production brigades and strengthen the frontline of agriculture in a big way."

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In spring farming we must revive the fine traditions and work style of our party. Organizations at all levels must organize and send cadres to the production front to carry out research and investigations and to help the people solve problems. The leading cadres must adhere to the "one, two, three" system, participate in labor, go to work sites, grasp typical examples well and improve leadership style. We must also seek opinions from the people, adopt practical and effective measures and show concern for people's daily lives. All professions must also support agriculture.

CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK HELD IN FUKIEN

HK240530Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On the evening of 20 February the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference to convey the spirit of the document of the CCP Central Committee on strengthening Overseas Chinese work, to demand that party committees at all levels resolutely implement the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, to do a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work, to further mobilize the socialist activism of the dependents of Overseas Chinese and of the returned Overseas Chinese, to unite Overseas Chinese abroad and to contribute to implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and to realizing the magnificent objective of our country's four modernizations.

"Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the telephone conference and read the circular of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee on implementing the document of the central authorities and on doing a good job of the Overseas Chinese affairs work. Comrade Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, gave a speech at the conference."

Comrade Lin pointed out: "Overseas Chinese affairs work is an important task of the party. The party Central Committee recently approved the report of the preparatory meeting for the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs Work, clearly reiterated the principle and policy on Overseas Chinese affairs work personally formulated and approved by Chairman Mao, reaffirmed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, which has consistently occupied the leading position in Overseas Chinese affairs work, and put forward the tasks and demands on Overseas Chinese affairs work for the future. Our province is one of the main Overseas Chinese homelands in the country. Party committees at all levels and the various relevant departments, as well as the cadres and masses in the Overseas Chinese homeland, must seriously study the document of the central authorities and resolutely implement it."

"Doing a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work is very important. At present, in implementing the document of the central authorities, we must straighten out facts, set right the issues in line, ideology and theory regarding Overseas Chinese affairs work, which were reversed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and make a clear distinction in policy." The problems of Overseas Chinese will continue to exist for a long time. Overseas Chinese affairs work is not a nonessential task; still less is it a task that can be immediately dispensed with. It should be effectively strengthened.

"To integrate with the actual situation in our province and to do a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must seriously implement the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs work, demand that party committees at all levels pay serious attention to this work, effectively strengthen their leadership over Overseas Chinese affairs work and include it on their daily agendas.

"In the main Overseas Chinese homeland, there should be a deputy secretary of the party committee, a Standing Committee member or a vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee handling Overseas Chinese affairs work. In the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties where there are comparatively more dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese, organs of Overseas Chinese affairs work must be established before the end of March and fully manned with cadres. Cadres familiar with Overseas Chinese work, particularly the leadership cadres, must return to their posts whenever possible. Joint associations of the returned Overseas Chinese of the province and counties must resume their activities as soon as possible. Overseas Chinese affairs work involves all departments; relevant departments must closely coordinate and cooperate with one another and seriously do a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work."

SHANTUNG RALLY CELEBRATES HUA'S BUILDING INDUSTRY SLOGAN

OW201406Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally on 15 February at the Chenchuchuan auditorium in Tsinan to warmly celebrate the writing of an inscription by wise leader Chairman Hua for the building materials industry.

Attending the rally were more than 1,600 persons, including Li Jih-nai, Sung Ching-yu and Liu Peng, responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the provincial party and revolutionary committees and of the Tsinan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and representatives of cadres, workers and staff members in the Shantung provincial and Tsinan municipal capital construction commissions and in the building materials industry.

At the rally, Comrade Liu Peng, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, read out the inscription written by Chairman Hua for the building materials industry: "Rely on our own efforts and work hard to accelerate the development of the building materials industry in order to make contributions to the realization of the four modernizations."

Comrade Li Jih-nai, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally.

The rally pointed out: Under the guidance of the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, our province has increased the production of building materials by large margins. Our province's total output value of building materials in 1977 increased 29.46 percent over that in 1966, and the output of cement, plate glass, bricks made of tailings, graphite and granite went up 21.7, 14.6, 40.9, 13.4 and 33.3 percent respectively.

It is necessary to try particularly to rapidly develop the production of cement and new-type building materials, to comprehensively utilize waste industrial residues, to meet the needs of construction in developing industrial and agricultural production and to contribute to improving the people's housing conditions.

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HUNAN DAILY ELABORATES ON VARIED USES OF STONE COAL

HK261630Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Excerpts of HUNAN DAILY commentator's article: "Stone Coal Is a Valuable Thing. Stress Must Be Placed on Its Use"--date not given]

[Summary] Stone coal is a valuable thing and stress must be placed on its multipurpose use. The stone coal seam in Hunan is comparatively thick and not deep under the ground. It is easy to extract. Stone coal is a fuel of value to industry. Although the heat generated by stone coal is low and burning is difficult, if we improve our present burning equipment and techniques, stone coal can be used. Over the past few years it has been used in the steam boilers in units manufacturing chemical fertilizers, textiles, paper, chemicals, beer and other agricultural and sideline products. Other plants, such as powerplants, have also used stone coal. The experiences of some places which have vigorously effected multipurpose use have shown that stone coal is a fuel as well as an industrial raw material, construction material and a manure for agricultural use. Doing a good job of multipurpose use of stone coal is very important to the province. Improvement in its use can create more wealth for the state. In the future the multipurpose uses of stone coal in the struggle for production and scientific experiment will become greater and greater. Its value in these uses is far more than its value as a fuel.

"Leadership at all levels must personally grasp typical examples and seriously sum up and popularize progressive experiences in burning and using stone coal well. It must adopt effective measures for seriously solving all kinds of practical problems and grasp this work firmly and well. In accordance with industrial and agricultural production requirements, places which have stone coal resources must conduct overall planning, work out all-round plans and insure that they have far-reaching targets and can also meet urgent needs." Departments concerned must coordinate with each other and conduct surveys on extraction and multipurpose use in a cooperative manner. We must give full play of the role of stone coal in the great struggle to realize the four modernizations.

OPENING OF NPC 'FERVENTLY HAILED' BY PEOPLE IN HUPEH

HK010805Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On 26 February, when the good news of the holding of the first plenum of the Fifth NPC reached Wuhan, the masses were greatly encouraged and excited. They fervently hailed the successful holding of the Fifth NPC and the great achievements scored by the people of all nationalities throughout the country in grasping the key link in running the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They firmly held: We must resolutely implement the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and strive to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state within this century."

The masses of army men and people in Wuhan talked about the present excellent situation, seriously studied the report of Chairman Hua at the first plenum of the Fifth NPC and vowed to contribute to the four modernizations. After listening to the radio on 26 February, various factories, plants, mines, communes, brigades and other units all held meetings and various kinds of gatherings to study the documents of the Fifth NPC. Wuhan University also held a forum to hail the NPC.

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HUPEH CONFERENCE URGES MOBILIZATION FOR SPRING FARMING

HK280520Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 25 February the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to call on the cadres and masses to urgently mobilize and concentrate forces for the battle of spring farming, striving to effect a high-speed development of agriculture.

"The meeting demanded that the province continue to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, continue to unfold the movement to criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three, and conduct education in the party's basic line. It is necessary to implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and to formulate production plans for each production team and field."

At present, the province should get a good grasp on preparations for spring farming and base its work on fighting natural disasters in order to reap a bumper harvest. All sectors of the economy should further embrace the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and contribute to supporting spring farmwork and effecting a high-speed development of agriculture.

"It is necessary to seriously implement the party's rural economic policies, strengthen management and mobilize people's activism for working hard to build socialism. Leading cadres at all levels must immediately plunge into the frontline of spring farming and strengthen leadership over it. We must send as many cadres as possible to the countryside. It is necessary to be concerned for the masses' hardships and properly arrange their lives. We must fully mobilize every positive factor, overcome difficulties and rapidly whip up an upsurge in spring farming."

SCHISTOSOMIASIS PREVENTION-CURE MEETING HELD IN HUPEH

HK270945Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial work conference on the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis. The conference transmitted the spirit of the schistosomiasis prevention work conference of the 11 provinces, 1 municipality and 1 autonomous region of south China and studied and formulated plans for eliminating schistosomiasis and other diseases in our province between 1978 and 1985.

"Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Han Ning-fu, (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-min), (Shih Chuan), Hsu Tao-chi and others attended the conference. Comrade Hsia Shih-hou, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference."

The conference held: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our province has scored great achievements in eliminating schistosomiasis. At present, 21 counties and municipalities throughout the province have basically eliminated schistosomiasis.

Representatives to the conference exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging schistosomiasis prevention work and vowed to work hard to recoup losses.

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"The conference pointed out: 'The task of schistosomiasis prevention in our province is still very arduous'. Party organizations at all levels in the affected areas must really strengthen leadership, combine schistosomiasis prevention work with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and formulate unified and comprehensive plans. We must also combine farmland capital construction with the elimination of snails so as to basically eliminate schistosomiasis while building Tachai-type counties. We must implement the principle of 'putting prevention first' and do a good job of prevention and protection work and of 'controlling two things and correcting five.' We must continue to organize medical personnel to go to the affected areas to cure schistosomiasis. We must strengthen scientific research work on schistosomiasis, quicken the pace of prevention and raise the quality of prevention and cure of schistosomiasis. We must do a good job of joint-prevention and coordination work in the areas adjacent to the affected areas and fight in unity so as to eliminate schistosomiasis. The departments concerned and the local PLA units must continue to contribute to eliminating schistosomiasis."

CANTON MEETING MARKS 31ST TAIWAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

HK010945Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 28 February 100 people, including people of all circles and representatives of Taiwan compatriots in Kwangtung and Canton, held a meeting in Canton to mark the 31st anniversary of the 28 February Taiwan uprising. The meeting was jointly organized by the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees. Comrade Kuo Jung-chang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Comrade Lo Fan-chun, deputy secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and responsible persons of the leadership organs of the Canton PLA units, of the provincial military district, of the provincial and municipal united front work organizations, of various people's organizations and of departments concerned attended the meeting. Also at the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees Chou Chih-fei, Tan Tien-tu, Wang Yueh, (Lin Chih-cheng) and (Lo Pei-yuan), as well as responsible persons of the provincial and municipal democratic parties. Comrade Kuo Jung-chang spoke at the meeting."

After praising the heroic deeds of the Taiwanese people in the uprising and urging the people to make preparations for liberating Taiwan, he said: "Liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland is a common wish of the people of all our nationalities, including our compatriots in Taiwan, and is a glorious task left behind by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Wise leader Chairman Hua also solemnly declared that we must complete the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland. We must resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's combat call to make preparations for liberating Taiwan and do a good job of making various kinds of preparations to fulfill the glorious cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland."

After praising the CPPCC and NPC, Comrade Kuo Jung-chang said: "Let us closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, adhere to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, further develop the revolutionary united front, mobilize all positive factors and strive to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state and to realize the glorious cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland."

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KWANGTUNG COMMUNE LEADERSHIP ARRANGES LIVES OF MEMBERS

HK271410Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The (Nipi) commune party committee in Hsingning County has conscientiously done a good job of arranging the lives of the masses, thus freeing the masses of commune members to concentrate energy on doing a good job in spring farming and all preparations prior to sowing.

"(Nipi) commune reaped a bumper harvest and increased output last year. Lives of commune members have been noticeably improved. However, the commune party committee clearly understands that due to the gang of four's interference, the commune's development of agriculture has been slow. It clearly understands that, generally speaking, the life of commune members is still not very good. The conditions of production teams and commune members are out of balance. Some production teams have comparatively poor conditions and poor foundations, thus they attain only a low level of distribution. A few families' lives are still comparatively difficult due to scarce manpower and sickness.

"In the light of this, the commune set up a leadership team for arranging life and production. It comprises leading members of the commune party committee and cadres of the grain station, commerce and the credit cooperative. Various brigades also set up corresponding organizations. They have gone deep among masses, investigated production teams and households one by one and grasped the true state of affairs.

"In regard to production teams which have a comparatively low level of rations, the commune transferred over 100,000 catties of grain to them so as to raise their ration level. In regard to the poor households of various brigades, the commune also helped them with grain and funds.

"The (Nipi) commune party committee holds that the fundamental way to solve the problems of the masses' lives is to develop production. It recently laid great stress on doing a good job of managing winter crops and striving to reap more grain in the spring harvest. It also laid great stress on energetically planting early-ripening crops, including cucurbit, bean and vegetable."

The leaders show concern for the masses. The masses thus love the collective in a deeper way. The commune's spring farming effort is seething with enthusiasm.

HAINAN NOTICE URGES LEARNING FROM ADVANCED BRIGADE

HK240900Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Text of Hainan Administrative District CCP Committee's 22 February circular on learning from and promoting the experience of (Shihwu) production brigade in learning from Tachai]

[Summary] "The Hainan Li-Miao autonomous district party committee, the Haikow municipal party committee and various county party committees:

"The (Shihwu) production brigade in Tan County is a veteran progressive unit on our region's agricultural front and an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Since the switchover to the people's communes, the masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the (Shihwu) production brigade have held high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhered to socialist orientation and resolutely taken the road of Tachai.

"They have stood on their own feet, struggled amid hardship and exploited and built the mountainous areas. In connection with increased production, harvests, contributions, distribution and accumulation for 18 years, they have built a piece of barren, dry and poor mountainous land into a prosperous, new, socialist farm village.

"The brigade's total grain output in 1977 was nearly five times that of 1959, with an average annual increase of 25 percent. The total revenue increased nine-fold. On the average, revenue doubled every 2 years. The brigade has gone from nothing to something, creating collective property worth more than 3 million yuan. It has achieved two '500s' in its contributions to the state. On the average each person submitted agricultural and subsidiary products worth about 500 yuan and 500 catties of grain to the state every year. The brigades have thus become a model for our region's developing agricultural production at high speed and for developing the collective socialist economy with faster, better and more economic results."

Respected and beloved Premier Chou showed concern for and commended the (Shihwu) production brigade. He praised (Shihwu) as a model of Kwangtung in learning from Tachai. The regional party committee made a decision in 1964 on conducting activities to learn from the (Shihwu) production brigade in the rural areas, cities, factories and mines throughout the region.

"More than 10 years' practice has proved that (Shihwu) is a progressive collective, which can withstand the test of struggle, and a model in truly learning from Tachai. It is undoubtedly a model from which the people throughout the region must learn.

"Learning from and promoting the experience of (Shihwu) in learning from Tachai is an effective measure for conducting, in connection with the reality of our region, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and for speeding up agricultural development. The regional party committee has thus called on the rural people's communes, state farms and forest farms throughout the region to further whip up a new upsurge in learning from the (Shihwu) production brigade, to quicken the pace of learning from Tachai in agriculture and of building Tachai-type counties throughout the country and to strive to do a good job of fighting a battle to emancipate our region's agriculture and to build a Tachai-type island."

HAINAN DAILY Editorial

HK260635Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Text of HAINAN DAILY 23 February frontpage editorial: "(Shihwu), a Model of Truly Learning From Tachai"]

[Summary] The Hainan district party committee has issued a circular on learning from and promoting the experiences of (Shihwu) production brigade in learning from Tachai. It has fully affirmed (Shihwu's) achievements in learning from Tachai and called on the region to learn from the brigade.

"Party organizations at all levels and the people throughout the region must resolutely respond to the call of the regional party committee, seriously learn from and promote the experiences of (Shihwu) production brigade and whip up a new upsurge in learning from Tachai in agriculture and in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country."

"In the new year, leaders at all levels must be determined to rectify the party and work style through deeply waging the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. As a result of learning from and promoting the experiences of (Shihui), it is imperative to solve the problem of learning from Tachai in a sham way and to foster models of truly learning from Tachai. It is necessary to do a thoroughly good job of solving the problem of whether to learn truly or falsely and to correct the attitude of learning from Tachai. We must create a new situation of truly and sincerely learning from Tachai and of vigorously catching up with (Shihui) and strive to speed up the building of Tachai-type counties throughout the country, to develop agricultural production at high speed and to fulfill the various combat tasks put forward by the 11th National Party Congress."

FARM RECLAMATION MEETING OPENS IN HAINAN

HK260715Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hainan rally of representatives of progressive farm reclamation units and individuals in learning from Tachai in agriculture and in learning from Taching in industry opened in Haikow on 22 February. Lo Tien, (Yu Kuang) and Chang Wen-chieh, responsible comrades of the regional party committee, and (Wang Chang-hu), responsible comrade of the Kwangtung Provincial General Farm Reclamation Bureau, attended the opening ceremony." Comrade (Yu Kuang), deputy secretary of the Hainan regional party committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade (Chiang Pu-tu), first deputy director of the Hainan Farm Reclamation Bureau, delivered an opening address.

Comrade (Chiang Pu-tu) noted that the main tasks of the rally are holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, seriously implementing the line of the 11th National Party Congress, summing up the work, exchanging experiences, commending progressives, fostering pace-setters and mobilizing the rural masses to quicken the pace of building Tachai-type counties and Taching-type enterprises and to accelerate the production and building of state farms.

He noted that Hainan fought a big drought and other natural disasters in 1977. Production greatly increased. The output of rubber, paddy rice and the number of pigs set records. The total output of rubber increased by 15.5 percent over 1976. The output of tea, castor and other industrial crops also greatly increased. The total value of industrial and agricultural output overfulfilled the year's quota by (110.4) percent, an increase of 12.6 percent as compared with 1976.

BRIEFS

HUNAN FINANCE-TRADE--Hunan's finance and trade work progressed well in 1977. The number of commodities changing hands throughout the province increased by 7.7 percent compared with 1976. Commodities in stock at the end of the year increased by 13.7 percent over that of 1976. The quota for procurement of products for foreign trade was fulfilled 20 days ahead of schedule. Thus, the province has reversed the stagnant and passive situation in finance and trade for 3 consecutive years caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. Hunan has greatly increased its financial revenue. Financial departments at all levels have helped production units increase production and improve enterprise management. Thus the situation of failing to fulfill the quota for 3 successive years caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four has been reversed. The financial departments fulfilled the year's quota 35 days ahead of schedule. Urban and town savings have increased remarkably. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK]

KWEICHOW CCP MEMBERS ATTEND FARM MECHANIZATION MEETING

HK010834Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow provincial conference on agricultural mechanization opened in Kweiyang on 26 February. The conference summed up our province's experiences and lessons in agricultural mechanization and discussed plans and measures for basically realizing agricultural mechanization in Kweichow. Through the conference, an upsurge in studying, propagating and implementing the spirit of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization will be further whipped up throughout the province.

Responsible comrades in charge of agricultural mechanization and of concerned departments of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties, responsible comrades of various concerned departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level and representatives of progressives in agricultural mechanization, 900 people in all, attended the conference. Wu Hsiang-pi, Su Kang, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Liu Hsing-sheng, Chen Hsing-keng, Chang Yu-huan, Pu Ai-nung, Sung Hsiao-peng, Wang Chao-wen, Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Su and Jan Yen-nung, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, were present. Su Kang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, read the communique of the second plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Wu Hsiang-pi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an opening address. "Comrade Jen Yen-nung, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, transmitted the spirit of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization. The representatives who participated in the conference were greatly encouraged."

SZECHWAN CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON RURAL TASKS

KH250300Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 28 February to make arrangements and plans for further doing a good job of education in the party's basic line in the rural areas, grasping the production of spring-harvested crops and preparing for the spring-sown crops. The meeting demanded that during March the provincial, prefectural and county organs send powerful work teams of cadres to the communes and brigades to conduct education in the party's basic line and carry out the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two.

The cadres should concentrate on solving the following problems: "1) Rectify well the basic level leadership groups; 2) rectify commune and brigade management; 3) implement the party's rural economic policies, particularly insuring that distribution plans are fulfilled; and 4) formulate plans. In production, it is necessary to grasp prevention and cure of plant diseases and insect pests as the key in grasping spring-harvested crops. In preparing for the spring-sown crops, it is necessary to grasp the fundamental issue of fighting drought to reap a bumper harvest."

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of all prefectures, municipalities and counties. It was pointed out at the meeting: In accordance with Chairman Hua's instructions, party committees at all levels in the province have persistently conducted education in the party's basic line in the rural areas. At present, 94,000 cadres are doing this work at 1,847 communes.

"In the past few months, these work teams have launched the cadres and masses to expose and criticize the gang of four and seriously grasped problems of distribution in the communes, doing a good deal of work. Judging by the results of the distribution, the average grain ration and cash distribution per person in the rural areas are higher than last year. In general, the rural situation is good.

"However, we must realize that the pernicious influence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line has not yet been completely washed away in the rural areas. Capitalism runs rampant in some places. Commune and brigade management has been thrown into total confusion by the gang of four. The party's rural economic policies are not being implemented. There are serious capitalist trends within the collective economy, harming the masses' socialist activism and affecting the consolidation and development of the collective economy. Problems of line, drive and work style still exist in many basic-level leadership groups. Hence, all places must strengthen leadership in accordance with the view of the provincial CCP Committee on carrying out the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two, and seriously get a good grasp on work.

"After rectification of the organs of the province, prefectures and counties is completed, we must, beginning in March, organize large numbers of cadres into powerful work teams and send them to the communes and brigades by stages and groups to conduct education in the party's basic line and carry out the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two."

The meeting held: "The chief content of conducting education in the party's basic line in the rural areas is to unfold the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two; that is, exposing and criticizing the gang of four, rectifying the party and work style and rectifying the communes and brigades. Taking exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, we must truly form a unified movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, carry out education in the party's basic line and criticize one thing and rectify two. At present, we must do a good job of fighting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing by organizing the masses to unfold the "3 great publicities and 10 criticisms."

"We must continue to strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, at embezzlers and speculators, and at all kinds of illegal capitalist activities. We must launch the struggle against capitalism, bourgeois factionalism, and extravagance and waste. We must expose capitalist trends among the people and within the collective economy, conduct socialist education for the masses, rectify the basic-level leadership groups, and correct the orientation and road for the development of agriculture. Experience has shown that each time education in the basic line is conducted in the rural areas, it is necessary to grasp a number of outstanding problems, make great efforts to solve them in a thorough way and truly achieve good results.

"We must seriously rectify the basic-level leadership groups. The point of emphasis in rectifying the party and the work style is to rectify the leadership groups. In rectification, we must grasp the key point and seriously solve the following problems: 1) Summing up the experiences and lessons of the 11th line struggle and enhancing awareness of line; 2) bourgeois factionalism and sectarianism; and 3) drive, work style and mental state, and whether to learn from Tachai genuinely or falsely." It is necessary to place stress on ideological rectification and wage an active ideological struggle. The cadres must seriously improve their work style and actively take part in labor.

"While carrying out ideological rectification, we must also get a good grasp on organizational rectification. There are three points to grasp in handling the problems of the leadership groups: We must do a good job of selecting the groups; we must make the groups younger; and we must be [words indistinct] in solving the problems of the groups. We must resolutely purge bad people who have wormed their way into the groups. Persons connected with the gang and their factional network cannot be taken into the leadership groups. As for those persons who cause political earthquakes, who follow the wind and persons who slip away, whose political character is very bad and who have given a complete performance, and those who persist in bourgeois factionalism, in erecting small individual mountain strongholds and in organizing small circles, and who vie for fame and profit, we cannot take them into the leadership groups either, much less make them the first and second in command.

"We must seriously deal in a discriminating way with problems of power being held by persons of five [as heard] categories. We must be resolved to make readjustments in cases of persons whose line is incorrect, drive is inadequate, and work style is impure, who have not worked well for a long time, who dare not grasp things well and who talk a great deal but accomplish nothing. In accordance with the five requirements for successors, we must promote to the leadership groups outstanding cadres who resolutely struggle against the gang and capitalism and who work hard to build socialism, as well as those who have emerged in the movement to learn from Tachai. Old cadres must do a good job of selecting and leading the new cadres."

The meeting noted: While laying stress on rectifying the leadership groups, it is necessary to carry out education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought for all party members in the province in order to enhance their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The meeting demanded: "It is essential to rectify the management of the rural communes and brigades. This is an important part of rectifying the communes and brigades. In recent years, because of the gang's interference and sabotage, the party's economic policies were slandered as 'frameworks and stereotypes' and management was attacked as 'control, checks and suppression.' The result was that many cadres regarded management as a forbidden area and dared not grasp it. Many production teams ended up in a chaotic state in regard to management, and the policy of distribution according to work was not implemented. In conducting education in the basic line we must vigorously criticize the crimes of the gang in sabotaging management, thoroughly repudiate and discredit the false leftist and true rightist fallacies which they spread, sum up positive and negative experiences and lessons in management, liberate our thinking and seriously rectify management. In doing this, the points to be stressed are labor management, financial management and management of plans.

"In implementing the party's rural economic policies we must now grasp the work of fulfilling the distribution plans. The party's rural economic policies cover a broad area. We must clarify them one by one and implement them one by one. At present, we must first implement the policies on distribution according to labor, the labor management system and the peasants' domestic sideline occupations.

"We must help the communes and brigades formulate plans. The work teams must not only constantly implement the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production and grasp current production, they must also help the communes and brigades formulate practical long-term plans.

"In this way the cadres and masses will have clear targets to aim at. In order to achieve a great and rapid improvement in agriculture and accomplish stable and high yields, fundamentally speaking, we must carry out farmland capital construction in a big way and transform the production conditions. We must work out all-round plans in light of local conditions, have a clear idea of the orientation for the main effort and concentrate forces to fight battles of annihilation. At the same time, we must vigorously grasp scientific cultivation and strive to raise yields. We must take grain as the key link, insure all-round development, do a good job of economic diversification and speed up agricultural mechanization."

The conference held: In order to do a good job of education in the party's basic line in the rural areas it is necessary to do a good job in the following tasks:

1. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the movement, make all-round plans for it and carry it out by stages and groups. "At present, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, we must grasp as the cardinal points implementation of the party's rural economic policies and consolidation of management and put them in a prominent place on the agenda. Party committees at all levels must resolve to strive to basically get commune and brigade management on the right track before the end of the year and revive management systems and methods that were effective in the past in order to further mobilize the peasants' activism [word indistinct]."
2. In accordance with individual experiences, "we must grasp exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, grasp problems of orientation and road in developing agriculture and grasp rectification of the leadership groups as the key.
3. We must pay attention to the quality of work teams. It is essential to have a number of backbone elements in them and to step up studying and training. We must organize the members of the new work teams to seriously study relevant documents and exchange work experiences and to improve the professional standards of the teams. The work teams must step up their own revolutionization. They must be able to withstand the severest tests in ideology and work style, follow the mass line, strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention for party and government cadres, actively take part in collective productive labor and practice the 'three togethers' with the peasants.
4. Each time a work team completes education in the basic line and the work of criticizing one thing and rectifying two, it is necessary to carry out a serious inspection before acceptance. The acceptance criteria are: Have the pernicious influence of the gang of four's revisionist line and the rights and wrongs in line, policy and ideology been cleared up? Have blows been struck at the class enemies' sabotage activities and capitalist forces? Have sinister winds and evil airs been arrested? Has a leadership group which resolutely implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and units for combat been set up? Have the party's rural economic policies been implemented? In particular, have the policies on distribution according to work and domestic sideline occupations been implemented? Has the socialist activism of the peasant masses been mobilized? Have management systems, especially systems for labor management, the system of responsibility in production and work point assessment and recording been established and strictly observed? Have plans for developing production and farmland capital construction been formulated, and are they being gradually carried out?"

The meeting pointed out: We must be resolved to reap a great bumper harvest this year. Apart from fighting drought, it is also necessary to be prepared for possible dismal, wet weather and low temperatures in April. We must check up on the state of equipment for fighting drought and make sure everything is ready.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HEILONGKIANG AGRICULTURAL FRONT SCORES GANG, 'OVERLORD'

SK271245Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] With the second plenary session of the Central Committee of the 11th National CCP Congress successfully closed and the Fifth National People's Congress soon to open, agricultural departments at the provincial level held a rally to expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes of interfering in Heilungkiang Province, opposing Tachai and undermining the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Attending the rally were workers and staff members of agriculture, animal husbandry, water conservancy, farm machinery and meteorological departments at the provincial level, totaling more than 2,500 people. Six leading comrades delivered criticism speeches at the rally. Also attending the rally were leading comrades of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and responsible comrades of party committees of organizations of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Juan Yungzheng, Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally.

Comrades addressing the rally angrily exposed and criticized the gang and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes of interfering in Heilungkiang Province. They also exposed and criticized that person in the Heilungkiang provincial party committee for his serious misdeeds in closely following the gang of four to oppose the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in an attempt to throw the rural areas into chaos and make a mess of agriculture.

That person in the Heilungkiang provincial party committee willfully attacked the report delivered by Chairman Hua at the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference. He tried his outmost to hinder implementation of the ideas of the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference because the gang's sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--forbade Liaoning Province to hold any meeting to convey these ideas.

That person in the Heilungkiang provincial party committee used a variety of methods to hamper convocation of the Heilungkiang provincial learn-from-Tachai conference. After all preparatory work was completed, he said all efforts should be concentrated on the struggle against right deviation, so this important conference was arbitrarily canceled. He said that since leading comrades of prefectures and counties had all participated in the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference and since the ideas of the conference had already been conveyed, there was no need to print Chairman Hua's report.

After the gang of four were smashed, a serious political incident involving destruction of 195,000 copies of Chairman Hua's report to the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference actually occurred in Heilungkiang Province. At the time, that person in the Heilungkiang provincial party committee went so far as to turn a deaf ear to the incidents taking no steps to investigate or punish those who committed the crime. He arbitrarily disparaged the red banner of Tachai and the first Tachai-type county--Hsiyang County.

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In August 1977, wise leader Chairman Hua issued the great call to carry out large-scale farmland capital construction this winter and next spring. On the pretext that efforts should be concentrated on one thing at a time, he urged the people to make efforts to grasp grain and forbade them to engage in farmland capital construction, thus undermining the plan of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee, hampering implementation of Chairman Hua's directive and stifling the upsurge in farmland capital construction which had just been stirred up in Heilungkiang Province.

In September 1976, he and his helping hands tore down big-character posters reading "To Work Hard for Socialism Is Rational," "Working Hard for Socialism Is Honorable" and "Work Hard for One Year and Reach the Target Set in the National Program for Agricultural Development." They slandered these slogans as slogans of the theory of productive forces. Everywhere he peddled the sinister experience of Hsiao-chin-chuang, which was rigged by the big renegade Chiang Ching in an attempt to put the cart before the horse and sabotage the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

At the end of the conference, leading comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee spoke and adopted important measures under which the agricultural front will continuously carry out the learn-from-Tachai movement. Participants pledged to follow the strategic plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the leadership of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee to fight well the third campaign of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry through to the end the 11th line struggle.

LIAONING DAILY BERATES GANG'S SWORN FOLLOWER

SK270919Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 SK

[Summary of article by LIAONING DAILY reporter: "The Complete Bankruptcy of the Capitalist Careerist"--no date given]

[Summary] "We will now expose the crimes committed by the sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning Province.

"It was he who converted Liaoning into an independent kingdom to realize his ambition and into an important base for opposing the party and the party Central Committee." He committed heinous crimes against the people of Liaoning, and so must be thoroughly exposed and criticized.

How did he establish his kingdom in Liaoning? His basic principle was to wave the banner of carrying out the political movements launched by Chairman Mao while publicizing the gang's counterrevolutionary political program. His political intent was to negate all achievements scored in the 17 years under Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He babbled that all old organs and officers must be smashed and purified. When revolutionary committees were founded, taking advantage of the cleanup campaign, he began to lay his murderous hands on the masses of cadres who did not submit to him, fabricating numerous false charges against them and breaking up their families.

In 1969, on the pretext of settling them in the countryside, he drove more than a hundred thousand cadres and hundreds of thousands of family members to the countryside.

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In the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, he did not investigate the individuals and incidents implicated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, but tried to investigate those veteran cadres who were persecuted by Lin Biao. In order to direct the spearhead at the veteran cadres who were in leading positions, he carried out a so-called "struggle against restoration." He said veteran cadres and middle-aged cadres were the Confucians of our time and must be driven away.

On 16 February 1974, at the graduation ceremony of the first-term workers and peasants study class, he made a surprise attack on a veteran cadre, slandering that the veteran cadre was tracking the old road with new shoes and did not deserve to be director of the Public Security Bureau.

Under the pretext of "ferreting out the representative of those who engaged in restoration," he had a few confidants raid the house of a leading comrade of the Liaoning provincial party committee, then fabricated false charges to persecute him.

When he found an article written by a sinister henchman of the gang of four in the Metallurgical Ministry concerning a veteran cadre who opposed the Great Cultural Revolution, he printed and distributed it throughout the province. He called for efforts to oppose restoration and ferret out those who engaged in it, thus causing very serious effects.

Through the so-called "struggle against restoration," he made himself out to be exemplary in carrying out the correct line and slandered a large number of leading cadres as "present day Confucians," persecuting and punishing them by various means. Shortly after the so-called "struggle against restoration," he stirred up another evil wind of ferreting out capitalist roaders.

By attacking veteran cadres, he gradually established his factional setup in Liaoning. He trampled Chairman Mao's policies of appointing people on merit and combining the old, middle-aged and young. In appointing cadres, he preferred those people who had horns on their heads and spines on their backs and who supposedly "behaved excellently" in the 9th and 10th struggles between the lines.

"After the 10th National CCP Congress, he ran two sessions of workers and cadres study classes. Of the 117 students, 26 were assigned as provincial-level cadres, 23 as deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of municipal party committees and 7 as secretaries of county party committees." He tried to replace all cadres at both higher and lower levels with his confidants to usurp party and state power.

After the 10th National CCP Congress, he became more and more rampant in following the gang to oppose the party and the party Central Committee. "Closely following the gang of four, he directed the criminal spearhead at our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. On two occasions he said the political report of the 10th National CCP Congress was the party's report and was a collective report--not an individual's. He forbade mention of Premier Chou's name in connection with the report. He urged people to write big-character posters slandering the Changchun conference on product quality, which was approved by Premier Chou, as a conference of restoration.

"At a field meeting at the Chaoyang Agriculture College, chiming in with counterrevolutionary element Chih Chun, he launched a malicious attack on Premier Chou over the problem of the Huapei Agriculture College. He knew very well that the documents on cultural examinations for student enrollment in higher educational institutions were approved by Premier Chou but he still criticized the examinations, saying: 'There is a sense of launching a vengeful counterattack.'"

In 1975 this sworn follower held a meeting during which he asserted that an evil wind had been stirred up in Peking. "In the name of the Liaoning provincial party committee he sent a challenging telegram to the party Central Committee that was written on his instructions and personally revised by him, bringing himself into the open before the party and all provinces. In order to compile information for a blacklist to satisfy the gang of four and its followers, that telegram sent to the party Central Committee, after being changed into document No 1 of the Liaoning provincial party committee and signed by the sinister general manager, was distributed to various municipalities and counties.

"This subversive activity of collecting information for a blacklist on central leading comrades was openly and wildly carried out in an organized and guided way. Ammunition collected in the name of reporting the situation in Liaoning was continually sent to the hands of the sworn follower of the gang of four. With ammunition he attacked 8 Politburo members and vice premiers and 17 ministers and vice ministers, and criticized 30 ministries and commissions by name."

Hurried by the sworn follower, some personnel involved didn't even have time to type or print their blacklist information. Sometimes they had to take the manuscripts on airplanes. Why was the sworn follower in such a hurry? "Because the sinister mastermind Chang Chun-chiao's eyes were nearly worn out from looking to be enthroned as premier."

But Chairman Mao saw through all their tricks and entrusted power to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. But the gang of four and its sworn follower still did not give up. They launched another attack against Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The sworn follower viciously said: "I feel that the bourgeois are readjusting their ranks, but eventually they will dig up the hatchet again." These words showed that their fond dream was completely destroyed.

In June, the sworn follower sent his confidants to Shanghai to gain experiences in an attempt to unite the north and south in struggle against the capitalist roaders. In July, Liang Hsiao and others sneaked into Liaoning and had a secret meeting with the sinister general manager. They stayed in Liaoning for more than 50 days. In August, the sworn follower Chih Chun and the sinister general manager scrambled to be first in stirring up an upsurge in criticizing the so-called "three big poisonous weeds." At that time the sinister general manager firmly grasped the second armed force to prepare for war. He said that it was necessary to do a good job in militia work, less it would be too late.

It was at that moment that the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow. Our party, our country and the Liaoning people were saved. We must march from victory to victory and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. We must closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and his strategic policy decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and accelerate construction in Liaoning.

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